dvocate of the silver policy; and Zach's indictment against the aonal devotion to a particular
he pretense of denouncing the
rtv," to assail the "bimetallic
autry"; and declares his whole
be "a succession of falsehoods
to be wholly inexcusable."
made this statement to the
THE TRIBUNE, "when be
the labor of this
also 000000 annuality by the at his statement concerning our as "ill-advised, untimely, impoliy matter, grossly malicious, and lise." THE TRIMUNE's characterssly malicious and scandalously bigan Senator's fourth count of his inst the Democracy, is perfectly carryed.

ne taffy." Unneeded advice to the t Dawson's, 211 State street. e, Bornett's flavoring extracts.

beth A. Norris aged 44 years 2 months over, at 9:15 o'clock Sunday morning. Imperiouse, to Lanving, Mich., to will be interred in the family buryers will be a short service at the Paleck this afternoon, at New Orleans papers please copy. lia Moran, daughter of Francis and B. th inst., aged 8 months I week and 5 anday, July 12, at her residence, 100

ulmonary phtisia at Galcaburg, Illa-na, Lieut-Col. L. B. Potter, of the disveteran Volunteer Infantry I take place from his house under the A. t., on habbath afternoon at blonel had secupied the position of untion for several years in Knox Col-

the residence of W. P. Fralley, 600 st., Willie J. Watson, only child of dilian Watson, and grandchild of W. Fralley. J. July 13, of consumption, Eliza-Silies, aged 33 years-11 months and

r, at 1:30 p. m., from 1659 South carriages to Rosenlli. Friends of the thout further notice. owned at Fulton, Ill., Saturday morn-y, daughter of James B. and Mary J., cars 9 months and 7 days. 7 moraine at 10 o'clock from rest-nts, 64 West Adams at. Friends of fited to attend. OTION SALES. P. GORE & CO., R TRADE SALE

Y GOODS, oring Sale for the Season. AR AUCTION SALE

ioes & Slippers

ay, July 16, at 10 a, m. SANDERS & CO.,

loes & Slippers AUCTION,

ing, July 15, at 9 o'clock. PINEST LINE OF
NDALS, TIES, AND MEN'S
D-SEWED GOODS,
ust be closed o'ze.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Aucty.

CANDIES.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S

VILSON BROS.

Fancy Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear at GREATLY REDUCED prices. These goods are this year's importations, and suite desirable. Their stock, for magnitude, variety, and price, is not equaled.

HOSIERY.

They call special attention to their unequaled assortment of Men's Half-Hose, in Medium and Fine Goods, in all the newest shades, of English, French, and GENUINE Balbriggan makes,

LINEN HDKFS.

This department includes the atest novelties in Fancy French Hemstitched Goods at much below the regular price. Special attention called to their White Cambric Hdkfs., pure linen, and hemmed, at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.50, and \$4.00 per doz.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

To close their entire stock of these goods, ot their own manufacture, at from 25 PER CENT to 33 PER CENT BELOW regular

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago ST. LOUIS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR AUGUST

CONTAINS THE FIRST PART OF

A NEW STORY

ENTITLED WHITE WINGS:

A YACHTING ROMANCE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK. Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princes of Taxis," "Baccap Violet," "Macleod of Dare," &c.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALSO THE FIRST OF A NEW STORY

MARY ANERLEY.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

FOR 1879. HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year 4.00 HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year..... 4.00

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y. EDUCATIONAL.

CHANGED HANDS.

H. B. BRYANT

BUSINESS COLLEGE, RACINE COLLEGE.

REDUCED TERMS. Mi. Veran Pace, Baitimore, Md. English, Overs and German Roseding and Day School for around address Roseding and Day School for around address and School for Frofessors. The 20th Milks of Principals, Mrs. MARY J. JONES and Mrs. MARY J. JONES and

he Side-Wheel Steamer "RUBY" are Cartes, Bridge every day at 9:40 a nish and flysh Park Fishing and Flonic Grounds, Fronthere until 4:80 b. m. Round trip only

EXCURSION

EVANSTON and WAUKEGAN, Thursday, July 17,

10 a m. The iron side wheel steamer GRACE

UNNOND will leave Clark st. Bridge. Fare to

sion and return, 50c; Waukegan and return, \$1.

HENRY BABY, Manager.



Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

VENTILATED MATTRESS. LAICH'S VENTILATED MATTRESS.

Trouble Predicted from the Recent German Protective Leg-

Fears that It Will Aggravate Rather than Cure the Socialistic Evil.

French Republican Notables Give Fete in Aid of the Com-

GERMANY.

The closing debate on the tariff will be memorable for the protests of Delbruck and Laskar, who prophesied discontent and confusion as the result of the tariff.

Berlin, July 14.—The contemplated increase of the army is in consequence of the increased ilitary strength of France and Russia.

tremely unpopular Minister of the same Department, Dr. Von Muhler, and is reported as holding similar opinions.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Official Gazette publishes the following appointments: Maybach, Minister of Public works, to be Chief Administrator of the Imperial Railways; Hoffman, President of the Chancellory of the Empire, Minister of Commerce and Trade; Von Puttkammer, President of the Province of Silesia, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; Von Ludius, to be Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests. The anment of the appointment of Von Gessier Was an error.

Dr. Falk and Dr. Freidenthal retire with the title of Ministers of State. THE MAY LAWS.

LONDON, July 14 .- A correspondent at Berlin no distinct promise from Bismarck relative to the modification of the May laws.

reports that the Government has submitted to the Bundesrath a bill substituting biennial for annual voting of supplies.

FRANCE. GRAND FETE.

berents of Pereira de Mello and Anto paio that the exports of the Kingdom have steadily increased since 1874, and a Ministerial crisis is imminent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 14.—Dr. Stremayr, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, has been elected to the Reichsrath by the land-owners of he first division of Bukovins.

SPAIN. IN CONGRESS.

Madrin, July 14 .- In Congress to-day the reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted, -247 to 24.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

ROME, July 14.—Gen. Bonelli, as Minister of War, has been added to the list of Ministers.

CANADA. A Case of the Toughest Luck on Record

The English People "Down" on Canada" -- Frost-Bigamy-Items. Special Dispatch to The Tribune Acron, Ont., July 14.-A man named William Plummer, a farmer, was returning home from Guelph late Saturday night, when, it is suposed, his borses ran away, throwing him out of the wagon. He had his spine and shoulderblade broken by the fall. He fell out of the wagon opposite the house of a man named Grindle. Grindle's dog was the first to find Plummer, and commenced barking. Grindle and his son, hearing the dog making a noise, took a shot gun and went out to the road fence. They saw the dog running around somethin on the road, and, without ascertaining what is

was, but supposing it to be some wild animal, the father ordered his son to shoot it. The son fired at Plummer's white collar, all that could be seen in the dark. The shot entered Plummer's neck and shoulder, inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound. After the son had fired they had the courage to go out to the road and see what they had shot. When they found Plummer they took him to their home and sent for some neighbors, and for Dr. McCulloch, of Rockwood. Dr. McCulloch sent for Drs. Keating and Clark, of Guelph, and together they extracted about fifty grains of shot from Plummer's neck. The Doctors have very slight opes of his recovery.

OTTAWA, July 14.—By an order in Council is is provided that mail-steamers navigating the canals or passing through any of the locks of the Dominion shall have priority of passage over all other vessels.

In connection with the estate of the Globe an connection with the estate of the Globe Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York, insolvent, James D. Fish, of New York, has been appointed Receiver by the United States Court, and W. C. Wells, of Montreal, by the Superior Court of Quebec. The \$100,000 security held by the Government has been paid into the Bank of Montreal, subject to the order of the Canadian Court, for distribution among Cana-

An order has been issued in the Public Department leaving it optional with Civil-Service imployes to draw a month's salary in advance, to be reimbursed at least in ten months at the rate of three days per month. The adoption of such a course by the Government is

at the rate of three days per month. The adoption of such a course by the Government is paving a premium on living beyond their income, to which, unfortunately, too many Civil-Service employes are addicted.

The Government have refunded to Messra. Seymour & Hall, of Ogdensburg, owners of the tug Seymour, the \$400 fine imposed for infringing on the customs regulations at Prescott. There was no intention of fraud.

A Canadian, and a keen observer of public opinion, has been for several months past in the mother country, and a few days ago returned to the Capital. He says that the great mass of the English people, especially in the populous midiand districts, is much embittered against the people of Canada, who are thus made to suffer for the follies of their Government. The provincial press, irrespective of politics, has entered protests against giving the Dominion any funrantee in recard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with many people the word "Canada" is held synonymous with "ingratitude." According to his observations there is little prospect of Messrs. Tilley and Tupper succeeding in obtaining a guarantee from the Imperial in the defense in the Buford trial is being rapidly pushed throngh. There were twenty-nine witnesses examined to day, all of whom testified as to Buford's "peoplishing." Some pronouncing him insane from the time he was born. The defense will provable close the testimony to messes examined to day, all of whom testified as to Buford's "peoplishing in insane from the time he was born. The defense will provable close to the time he was born. The defense will provable close to the pushed throngh. There were twenty-nine witnesses examined to day, all of whom testified as to Buford's "peoplishing in insane from the time he was born. The defense will provable close to the Tribuna.

OMAHA, Ncb., July 14.—United States Marshal Shaughnessey, of Utah, arrived in this city from the East this morning. And left on the noon train West. He had received instructions from Washington to take Elder George

Government to build the Canada Pacific Rail-

rests are made daily. Letters passing through the mails are closely scrutinized. Great distress

Government to build the Canada Pacific Railway.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Sr. John, N. B., July 14.—The lobster catch along the straits of Northumberland has never been so great as in the Dresent season, and at Barachois last week 400 pounds of lobster meat was thrown away, as it was more than the factory could put up.

The man O'Sullivan, through whose instrumentality Mr. Weldon, M. P., was arrested at Moncton on a charge of embezziement of funds in his hands in which O'Sullivan was interested, has been lodged in jail. This has been done at the instance of Mr. Weldon, who is to proceed against O'Sullivan for false imprisonment.

Justice McGowan, of Memrameook, who issued the warrant against Mr. Weldon, will also have a soit intituted against him.

Species Visinates to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, July 14.—From all parts of the province come reports of damage by the late frost. At Middle Musquedobolt considerable damage was done to buckwheat and potatoes, while tender garden stuff was all nipped off. The potato crop in many parts of Colchester has been considerably damaged. One man from North River says that on Monday last a fine field of potatoes, in which he had sown nineteen bushels, presented a very discouraging appearance. Other fields in that locality were more or less affected. Peas, beans, and other vegetables have also suffered considerably. Reports from Brookfield and some portions of the Stewiscke Valley are also discouraging. Forest free of considerable magnitude have been prevailing for some days past in the vicinity of Plymouth, Yarmouth County, N. S.

Special Disputch is The Tribune.

Montreall. July 14.—The complaints of the Protestants of St. Louis de Gonsaque against the Catholics, who assaulted them in procession on Sunday, came before a bench of five Magistrates to day. The accused made default, and two of them sent a written demand that the case go to the Queen's bench, but the prosecution demanded it to proceed. Wanton and upprovoked assaults were clearly proven, and fines of \$16, \$18, to send a Commissioner to Egypt in spite of the

\$16, \$18, and \$20, respectively, or thirty days ordered.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribune.

London, Ont., July 14.—Harris Cohen, a Jewish tailor, has been arrested for bigamy. Some time ago he married a widow named Rosengarten, and all went on very well till the arrival of a young woman from New York, accompanied by a little girl, her child, and her uncle. She inquired for Cohen, and was greatly surprised to find that be was married. She claimed to be his wife, and that the little girl was his child. She stated that he had married her in New York in 1876, and had started off to make a home elsewhere. Cohen does not deny the relationship. When questioned by the magistrate, he said the woman was supposed to be his wife, but he did not know if he was father of the child. Prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next.

CRIME.

GOLDSMITH. New York, July 14.—James P. Goldsmith

City Treasurer of Peru, Ind., was arrested bere to-day at the instance of W. B. Reyburn, Mayor of that city, who telegraphed to Supt. Walling that Goldsmith was a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. He was taken to the Central Office and, on being searched, a check for \$240 on the East River National Bank and a \$5 bill were found in his possession. He was shown the telegram and letter from Mayor Reyburo, and then indignantly denied the accusation. Mr. Goldsmith voluntarily consented to accompany the officer who had arrested him back to Peru without waiting for the formality of a requisition. Officer Shelley left to-night for Indiana with his prisoner. Messrs. Alex Frothingham & Co., of this city, say that Goldsmith began speculating in stocks through them about a year ago. His account with them was small at first, but his ventures were generally successful, and it gradually increased. Last winter he manifested a fesire to extend his operations. The last letter they had from him was dated July 3. In it he intimated that he could be a superstant of the could be superstanted by the could be superstanted by the could be superstanted.

mated that he would like to increase his interest in Eries if the firm thought it striable. On July 7 the back informing him that the market was unsettled, and that, in their opinion, they could buy more cheaply by waiting awhile. They also said that they had plenty of margin on hand. On the 9th they had plenty of margin on hand. On the 9th they were astonished at receiving a telegram from Mayor Reyburn, of Peru, warning them not to make investments of Goldsmith's money, and informing them that he had been City Treasurer and was a defaulter. Subsequently a letter came from the Mayor, showing that he had intercepted the letter of the 7th inst., and had obtained his information of Goldsmith's prescribitions from it. The writer sates for the second of th y had plenty of margin on hand had intercepted the letter of the 7th Inst., and had obtained his information of Goldsmith's speculations from it. The writer asked for a statement of the defaulter's dealing and balance with the firm. They immediately answered to the effect that they held \$865.70 as a margin on 100 shares of Erie common stock, bought at 25%, and 100 shares of Erie preferred, bought at 51%; that these stocks were then quoted at 28 and 52 respectively; and that, if soid at once, there would remain to his credit, after deducting commission and interest, \$1,107.57. On the following day Goldsmith called at the firm's office, conversed about his investment, and seemed satisfied with the way it was progressing. Mr. Frothingham did not mention what he had learned, and managed to draw from him that he intended to remain in New York for a week or two, and was staying at the Revere House. As soon as he went away Mr. Frothingham telegraphed to Mayor Reyburn, and the latter immediately sent a dispatch to Supt. Walling, asking for Goldsmith's arrest.

PENNSYLVANIA BOND MYSTERY. PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A special from Har-riaburg says: The State Bond Investigating Committee held a meeting to-day, and ob-tained a number of important facts which may transferred to the bank himself. Of this amount \$400,000 were negotiated for the use of the State, and subsequently \$28,000 were negotiated in London by agents of the Girard Bank, leaving \$72,000 not negotiated, which he always understood remained so in the Girard Bank. He stated that the Department never had any personal dealings with Charles S. Boker, but dealt with the bank alone. It will be remembered that a paper was produced at a previous meeting of the Committee, signed by Boker, showing that the bank had \$100,000 of the bonds of 1858 when Bickel entered upon the duties of his office, and Ald. Maurer, Chief Clerk in the Auditor-General's office for many years, testified that prior and subsequent to McGrath's administration books were kept showing the number of bonds issued, and from which the coupons had been cut. The books had not been found, but the State Treasury Clerks were requested to produce them, if they can be found, at Bedford on Wednesday, where the Committee will hold its next meeting. With their discovery the unearthing of the over-issue mystery is probable.

BUFORD. OWENTON, Ky., July 14.—On the assembling of the court this morning Col. Thompson, for defense, moved to discharge the jury on ac-count of the absence of the records from the Franklin Circuit Court. The motion was over-

OWENTON, Ky., July 14.—The testimony for the defense in the Buford trial is being rapidly pushed through. There were twenty-nine wit-nesses examined to-day, all of whom testified as

was accordingly done, and Reynolds is now on his way back to Utab. Marshal Shaughnessey said that the order of removal came from the Department of Justice at Washington, and was signed by Judge Devens. It was obtained through the influence

The prison to which Reynolds is transferred s a small adobe hut, about four miles and a half from Salt Lake City. There are several iron cells inside this shanty, but the Marshal says he should feel much better had they left Reynolds at Lincoln, as he would be much more secure, and when in his new quarters the Marshal will be responsible for his safe-keeping. At the Territorial prison Reynolds will have nothing to do, and will be enabled to see his family quite frequently.

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., July 14.—John Breckenridge. the voung mulatto who perpetrated the outrage upon a respectable young woman near Cartisle hour last night, carried by the mob beyond the city limits, and hung to a tree. He denied his guilt to the last, but it was thought to be true beyond reasonable doubt CINCINNATI, July 14 .- A mulatto named John

Breckinridge overtook Miss Nannie Berry (white) while she was on her way to church, near Carlisle, Ky., yesterday, forced her into the woods, and ravished her. He was subsequently captured and placed in jail. At an early hour this morning a mob surrounded the jail, forced an entrance, carried Breckinridge

jall, forced an entrance, carried Breckinridge out, and hung him to a tree.

KNOXVILLE, July 14.—Lucius Weaver (colored) who, in May last committed a rape on Mrs. Howell (white lady) near Strawberry Plains, was arrested yesterday and taken to-day to Mrs. Howell's house, and fully identified by her. To-night he was taken from the guards by a mob of 100 men, carried balf a mile from the town, and shot through the head, the wound proving mortal.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 14.—One of the boldest robberies that was ever perpetrated here was committed early this afternoon in a small gar den adjoining the passenger house, near which several people were seated at the time. A man got off the train, went in there for shade, and ay down. He was joined, shortly after, by lay down. He was joined, snortly alter, by three tramps, who represented themselves as being hard-up and looking for work. He gave them \$1, but when in the act of returning the money to his pocket and getting up, he was seized, a hand placed over his mouth, and his money and watch taken. It was only the work of a minute, and they were gone.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Tepp., July 14.—Edward Menees shot and killed his nephew, J. Mcintosh, eight miles from this city, Saturday night. In the wounded in the left breast.

A Murfreesboro special to the American says the people of that place are greatly excited over the secret removal of Smith and Hall, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Maj. Pugh, to Nashville, on appeal taken to the Supreme Court. The prisoners would have been known; hence their removal to Nashville.

CONFIDENCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
COLDWATER, Mich., July 14.—In the Circuit Court to-day Charles Arthur, who said he lived in Canada and gave his age as 23, pleaded guilty to obtaining a watch from one of ou jewelers here by giving his check on a bank where he had no money deposited. The Court sentenced him to two years confinement in the State-House at Ionia. Letters were found on him that indicate that he has been in the confitence business quite extensively, selling bogus ottery tickets.

CHASTINE COX. Lawrence De Forest Hull. The prisoner was concernedly with those around him. The pris oner's counsel said he had prepared a petit chaloner's counsel said he had prepared a petit chal-lenge to the array of jurors. It challenges the whole manner in which the Commissioner of Jurors summoned the jury panel and selected their names. He then moved that the panel be quashed. Prosecution demurred to the chal-lenge, and the Judge sustained the demurrer, and the counsel took an exception.

FEMALE HORSE-THIEF. CLINTON, Ill., July 14.-Lizzie Barton, the elebrated horse-thief who was arrested about three months ago, broke jail on Sunday evening and was only captured by the Sheriff after a long and tedious foot-race. She made her escape between two bars which had been dislo-

RELEASED ON BAIL.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., July 14.—Barclay J. Smith,

x-Treasurer of the Newton Railroad, arrived this morning from Montana, in charge of a de-tective, and was released on bail.

INVOLVED.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—Samuel J. Mills, Freesurer of the Town of Bloomfield, is deeply involved in his accounts, and investigation indi-cates a deficiency of at least \$25,000. The town has attached his property. DIED OF HIS WOUNDS. NEW YORK, July 14.—Mike Travis, of Vine street, Brooklyn, died to-day from wounds in-

flicted vesterday by Paul Shirley, a clerk in the felivery department telegraph office. DEFALCATION. New York, July 14.—James G. Goldsmith, Treasurer of Peru, 1nd., has been arrested bers

on charge of being a defaulter.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 14.—One hundred and twelve of the 200 employes in the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Company struck this afternoon for an advance of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per day of 11 hours to \$1.50 per day of ten hours. They compelled the other employees of the mill to stor work, and say the strike will be general throughout the mills of the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline in a day or two. An effort to extend the strike to another mill to-day, however, proved unsuccessful, and the probability is that it will go no further. The mills are very busy, and the stopping of work is a great loss.

Secotal Dissente to The Tricums.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—The printers on the Journal refusing to comply with Judge Martindale's "request" to withdraw from the Union, they were all discharged, and to-night the paper is without printers, save a half-dozen persons who have been picked up for the occasion. The building is in charge of the police, to prevent property from any raid upon it by the printers, who are holding indignation meetings.

FALL RIVER, July 14.—The situation here re mains about the same, manufacturers and operatives both seeming firm. The operatives have received assistance from many different points. There will be a distribution of provisions Thursday.

SUICIDAL

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Philip Best, nephew of Philip Best, of the Milwankee Brewing Company, and Cashier of the branch concern located here some months since, disappeared mysteriously last night, inducing the belief that he has committed suicide. When last seen he was on Broadway, near Third street, going toward the river. Diligent search to-day has failed to give a clew to his whereabouts, and persons best acquainted with him state that they have little doubt he is at the bottom of the Missouri River. The only reason for the rash act, it is reported, is a discrepancy in his accounts at Milwankee.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
GLASSOW, July 14.—Arrived, steams
of Indiana, from New York.
NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrived, Devos

YELLOW FEVER.

The Reassured Citizens of Memphis Returning by Thousands.

Much Doubt Expressed Regarding the Case at Water Valley.

Explicit Admonitions of the National Board of Health.

Extraordinary Importance of Killing the Poison While It Is Dormant.

MEMPHIS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—The subject of yellow fever is nearly played out, and is scarcely mentioned. Incoming trains and steamers are crowded with returning citizens, and the feeling

almost immediately afterward in Elmwood Cemetery, under the auspices of the Masons. His son lies in a critical condition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—No new cases have been reported. Mrs. Tobin, living on Bradford street, died this morning at 6 o'clock and was buried at 8. This leaves but one person in the entire city, Judge Ray's son, who is sick with fever, and he is reported dying.

Local stations along the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad have notified the Memphis authorities that, if no new cases develop by tomorrow, quarantine would be raised between Memphis and Lonoke, Ark., which is twenty-seven miles this side of Little Rock. The weather continues very warm.

The following was telegraphed to-day to every station along the lines of the four railroads leading from this city:

No new cases since the morning of the 10th

No new cases since the morning of the 10th inst. The fever is confined to the six sporadic Cases.

Memphians are returning, and persons from adjacent towns are coming in. Twice the usual

This afternoon the son of Judge Ray rallied, and to-night hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ST. LOUIS.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, July 14.—The yellow-fever scare is

NEW ORLEANS, July 14-Dr. Herrick, who went to Water Valley as Inspector of the Naextremely questionable. Its history is incomplete, and the observations made by the attending physician imperfect. Dr. Herrick says there is no other suspicious case at Water Valley. The people are recovering from the panic.

NEW ORLEANS. New Obleans, July 14.—Dr. F. Loeber, physician in charge of the Town Infirmary, decies that there was, or is, a case of yellow fever in

growth and reproduction of this cause are connected with the presence of filth, in the sanitary sense of that word, including decaying organic matter and defective ventilation, as well as of high temperature. The cases of yellow fever recently observed should be considered as due to causes surviving from last year's epidemic, and not to recent importation from other countries. It follows that there is a liability to the appearance of other cases in places visited by the epidemic of last year, and that there is danger of the spread of the disease to the North and East. The object of the present circular is to advise that all cities, towns, and villages be at once made clean in a sanitary point of view.

The first step towards securing cleanliness is to obtain reliable information as to what parts of the place are clean, and what foul. The results of careful sanitary inspection in almost any city or town will show the existence of collections of decaying and offensive matters previously unknown, the which every one will admit should be promptly removed and destroyed. Such inspection, to be of value, must be thorough, and made by persons competent to recognize foul soils, water, and air, as well as the grosser and more parpuble forms of nuisance. They should also be made by persons who would report fully and frankly the results of their observations, without reference to the wishes of persons or corporations. When the whereabouts and extent of the evil is known, the remedy is usually almost self-evident.

The National Board of Health will furnish, ient. The National Board of Health will furnish, apon request, blank forms as a guide for such mapections.

PENSACOLA, FLA. PENSACOLA, July 14.—This city has quarantined against Memphis.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 14.—R. M. Chapmas aged 64. Treasurer of the Biddeford Saving Bank, killed himself to-day. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOT WEATHER.

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15-1 a. m.—Indica-tions: For the Lower Lake region, Middle States, and New England, southeast to southwest winds, stationary pressure and tempera-ture, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions occasional local rains. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, southerly

winds, warmer, clear weather, stationary pres-For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Vallers, and Upper-Lake region, stationary temperatures, southerly winds, and clear weather, possibly followed in the northern portions by cooler portherly winds.

Time. Bar. The Bu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Feather
6:55 a. m. 29,951 81 67 8. W. 4 ... Clear.
11:18 a. m. 29,943 88 52 8. W. 3 ... Clear.
2:00 p. m. 29,921 91 45 8. W. 10 ... Clear.
10:18 p. m. 29,928 87 62 8. W. 4 ... Clear.
10:18 p. m. 29,928 87 62 8. W. 4 ... Clear.

CHICAGO, July 14-10:18 n. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather. Albany. 29.90 77 Calm.
Alpana. 29.97 72 8. W. fresh
Boise City. 29.98 40 8. E. fresh
Buttalo. 29.94 73 8. W. fresh
Cairo. 29.94 73 8. W. fresh
Cheyenne 20.16 77 8. W. gen.
Chicago 29.82 87 8. W. gen.
Citcinasti 30.01 82 Caim.
Cieveand 29.82 87 8. W. gen.
Civevand 29.82 87 8. W. gen.
Dayenport 29.91 84 8. gentle
Des Moines 29.93 85 Caim.
Des Moines 29.93 80 Caim.
Des Moines 29.93 80 Caim.
Des Moines 29.93 80 Caim.

ST. LOUIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Yesterday was a
bearable kind of a day, but to-day the mercury bearable kind of a day, but to day the mercury has again been up. The highest point reached was 96 degrees, but the beat has proven more oppressive to day than when it marked 100 last week, the atmosphere being charged with hu-midity. Several cases of prostration from the heat are reported, one of which deprives 8t. Louis of one of its leading citizens, Mr. W. J.
Lewis, who was sunstruck on the Illinois side,
opposite Carondelet. This morning he started
to Carondelet, feeling in excellent health, and,
getting on his tug-boat, crossed over the
river to the coal draws on the cheese. right opposite the dump he was prostrated by the heat, and in ten minutes afterwards be ceased to breathe. It was first believed by Mr. Lewis' friends that the disease of which he died was of the heart, but later developments proved conclusively that it was the oppressive heat, and nothing more. Lewis was altogether free from health was excellent. The deceased gentleman was principal owner of the Lewis Coal Com-pany, was interested in many other prominent business concerns in this city, and in 1870 was elected President of the Merchants' Exchange.

The weather was undeniably hotter yesterday than it was the day before, no cooling breezes than it was the day before, no cooling breezes blowing up from the lake in the afternoon, as on Sunday, and no reited occurring either during the day or evening. In the day the sun was blazing hot, and in the evening the sultry air was not fanned by a single tempering breeze. There was one sunstroke during the day, Louis New, aged 50 years, being overcome about 9 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Park avenue and Wood. at the corner of Park avenue and Wood street. He was removed to his home, No. 471 Fulton street, and, as his was not a severe case, will in all probability soon recover. The veracious thermometer reports furnished by Manasse, The Tribune optician, show the following heat record of the day: 8 a. m., 83 degrees; 10 a. m., 86; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m. 90; 8 p. m., 85. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.53.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 14.—The heat to-day has been the most severe of any day of the year, and the mercury has ranged from 92 to 98 de-grees. This evening it has stood above 85, and all through the earlier part of the evening there was no breeze.

and Vilet streets, was prostrated about noon, and, up to the middle of the afternoon, had not regained consciousness.

A young girl was stricken down on Tenth

August Schurtz, living at the corner of Twelfth

street.
William Rogers, a switchman, was prostrated in the Northwestern Yards.
Several less serious cases occurred, and the complaint of ill feeling was general. GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 14.—To-day has been the hottest of the season in this city, the thermometer registering 100 in the shade. This afternoon two persons have had slight cases of sunstroke, but both will soon be well. Jonathan Havs, of Sebena Township, Ionia County, a farmer, fell dead in his wheat field, prostrated by the heat.

MADISON, WIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MADISON, Wis., July 14.—The Hon. Peter Fogg, who was sunstruck two or three days ago, is very low, and is not expected to recover. A farmer, 77 years old, named J. Kershav Verona, was sunstruck in the street here to and is very low.

MEMPHIS.

Beereld Disputes to The Tribuna.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—The number of fatal cases of sunstroke that have occurred the past week is now being discussed, and the dread of that becoming epidemic creates almost as much alarm as did the yellow fever rumors. Saturday furnished four cases, none fatal. Today three occurred, of which two were fatal—Andrew Kiley, an ex-fireman, and John B. Spaulding, a telegraph operator.

TERRE HAUTE TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—The heat is in-tense, the thermometer, showing ninety-seven to one hundred degrees in the shade at 3 p. m. No fatal cases of sunstroke yet.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Ten whites and
five colored persons died from sunstroke Saturday. The weather has since moderated.

al X subscriptions, One Year r 13, at Sherman House, Myron R. of Nunda. N Y.

• taken there for interment. Mr. y known to newspaper men throughowill please copy.

12. Mrs. Sunan G. Ostrom, in the ce. at the residence of her son-in, 25 Thirty-eighth-at.

July 14, at 4 o'clock p. m. Inter-

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar chooks, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For fur-ther information apply to Dr. STEVENS PARKER, Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

VILLE Onio, for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall maior opens on the iss Monday of September. Circums and particulars may be obtained from Mrs. M. D. MATHEWS.

crised Mosalight Excursion every evening at 8 clock. Fare only 50 cts.
Bran and String Bands on board.
HENRY BABY, Manager.



COOLEST THING OF THE SEASON.

FOREIGN.

munists.

The Russian Evacuation of Bulgaria Now Nearly Completed.

THE LIBERAL SECEDERS. BERLIN, July 14.-The seventeen Nationa Liberals who seceded from the party constituted the section headed by the historian Freitschke Their secession was due to the vote of censure passed upon them by the majority of the party for supporting Bismarck's views on the tariff.

PROPHESTING PROTESTS.

DR. FALK'S SUCCESSOR.

Von Gossler, who succeeds Dr. Falk as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, is a relative of the former conservative and ex-

THE NEW MINISTRY.

sserts that the Ultramontanes have procured LONDON, July 14.-A dispatch from Berlin

Paris, July 14.—The grand fete was given to-day by the Central Committee in aid of amnestied Communists. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc were present. The France declares that the United States are in favor of a treaty of commerce with France, but not on the basis of free trade. In any case no treaty will be made with the United

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO PRINCE NAPOLEON. LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the Prince eon Memorial Committee yesterday it was resolved that a marble statue be erected in Westminster Abbey.

stes until that now under negotiation with

BIG AFFAIR AT THE CHURCH OF THE MADE-By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
PARIS, July 13.—At a Mass celebrated at the Church of the Madeleine for the repose of the soul of the Prince Imperial Marshal MacMahon ras present. In spite of the refusal of the Waddington Cabinet to permit him to attend the obsequies at Chiselhurst, the ex-President took this opportunity to express his sorrow for the loss of a child of France, and his conduct in so doing has strengthened his position among he masses. It is the first time he has appeared in public at any meeting which could be con-strued into political significance since his resigation of the Presidency. He wore his Marshal's uniform, and was the observed of all as he entered the grand and beautiful old church. He took his place not far from the portico, and the spectators were keenly interested in his arrival. It is accepted as the initial step in an

alliance between all the Monarchic parties against the Republict and it is thought to be formidable, because MacMahon's name is still potent in the army. AT LYONS the Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Vizier's Church, "Barodet's Societies," as the Radicals are called there, assembled before the doors of the church, and attempted to drown the music from within by repeated shouts of Vive les Zulus

A knot of Imperialists replied with counter-cries of "Vive L'Empereur," and for some time a The partisans of the Napoleonic idea have increased in both numbers and energy since the last election, and the demonstration would have been far more imposing had a single word been received from Rouher. His declaration, however, in support of Prince Jerome has had the effect of blunting whatever enthusiasm might have been expressed for the Imperialist ideas if their representatives had been more popular and more trusted. Paul de Cassagnac enounces Rouher, and accuses him of timidity.

THE SLUMS.

As a counter demonstration the population of Montmartre and La Villette, the most radical Montmartre and La Villette, the most radical of Frenchmen, will attend in large numbers the fete to be given to-morrow in honor of Victor Hugo and Louis Biac. They both suffered in the political events of 1887, and have both grown old in the advocacy of a Republic. Louis Blac's influence with the people is far less than is generally believed, and the meeting will rather represent a memorial of his services in 1845 than his influence at the present time. A Radical Club at Montmartre is said to have engreed an actress from one of the minor theatres gaged an actress from one of the minor theatres to personate a Goddess of Liberty and crown Louis Blane with a garland of flowers. Victor Hugo will hold a reception in the evening, at which portions of his "L'Armee Terrible" will be recited. The Government is taking precau-tions against any violent partisan demonstration, and remforcements have been ordered to

the garrisons of Lyons and Marseilles. Paris, July 13.-MacMahon assistatt a la celebration de la messe a la Madeleine aujourdui pour le repos de l'ame du Prince Imperiale. On dit que les Bonapartistes et tous les ennemis de la Republique sont usis.

RUSSIA.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—The Turcomans opposing Gen. Lexareff's expedition are armed with English rifles from the British reserve supplies in Afghanistan. The Gazette asks in what light the English Government regards this traffic.

MORE STRINGENT ANTI-NIBILIST NEASURES.

By Cable to Cincinnate Engager.

Sr. Petersburg, July 13.—Gen. Todleben, acting upon fresh evidence of renewed activity by the Nihilists in Odessa, has redoubled his

prevails in the city, owing to the depression of trade consequent upon the fallure of the grain crop. Fewer Greek and English vessels have entered the port of Odessa than in any year since TURKEY. RUSSIAN EVACUATION.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of Salisbury stated that not a single Kussian soldier was left in Rou-mania. Count Schouvaloff had assured him

precautions against an outbreak, and more ar-

that the Russian troops west of the River Pruth were rapidly going to Varna and Bourgas to embark for home. The last Russian left Philippopolis yesterday. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The Porte desires

opposition of England and France. ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE GREAT POWERS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer,

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—The Sultan has again appealed to the Powers in the matter of Aleko Pasha's conduct in Eastern Roumelia. The circular drawn up by Kheireddein Pasha re-capitulates the refusal of the Governor to wear the Turkish fez at his installation, and de-nounces his attempts to lessen the legitimate nfluence of the suzerainty of the Porte.

LONDON, July 14.-A dispatch from Constan tinople represents that the Circassians are terrorizing the District of Adabazar, on the east coast of the Sea of Marmora, by murdering and plundering. LONDON, July 14.—A correspondent of the Journal de St. Petersburg reports an interview

MURDERING AND PLUNDERING.

which the latter denied that Russia had offered to accept Eastern Roumelia in payment of the

with Aleko Pasha, Governor of Roumelia, a

GREAT BRITAIN. FUNERAL SERMON. LONDON, July 14.—Cardinal Manning preached the funeral sermon of the Prince Imperial at Chiselburst Sunday in presence of the Imperial family and a numerous congregation.

THE ORANGE CRIEBRATIONS n Ireland on the 12th passed off with only a few cases of shooting and stoning. One death is reported. The authorities had taken extra precautions because of the excitement in consequence of the debate in Parliament on the Gov ernment's Irish University bill.

LONDON, July 14.—The Sportsman announce

that the match between Elliott and Boyd has

fallen through, owing to Elliott's stake not

being forthcoming. Elliott declares he will retire from rowing in England, but may go to America to row.

PORTUGAL. A BOYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
LISBON, July 18.—A motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the present agricultural and commercial depression in Portugal has ed the Camera dos Pares and the Camera dos Deputados, and received the sanction of King Luis. It is probable that the Ministry of the Interior will be subdivided, and an additional portfolio created with special reference to agriculture. It is stated, however, by the ad-

result in unraveling the overissue of bonds. In 1853, W. D. Boos, of Harrisburg, who was Clerk under Bickel, State Treasurer in 1858, and Cashier under Bailey, Bickel's successor, stated that bonds to the amount of \$500,000 were forwarded to the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, from time to time, some of which be transferred to the bank bimself. Of this

of security has become general. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Representative Casey Young, of Memphis, who returned her o-day, received this morning letters and dispatches from the President of the Howard Association and from other leading citizens in Memphis, including J. M. Keating, in regard to the yellow fever there. It is Mr. Young's opinion, from the information he has, that there will be an coidemic of the vellow fever this summer. out that it will be light, and occasion few deaths. Only six cases all told, and some of them so light that they could hardly be called yellow fever, have thus far appeared. Every-thing that is possible is being done to prevent the disease, but the people are very much

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13-9:30 p. m .- Judge Ray died to-night at 9 o'clock, and was buried almost immediately afterward in Elmwood

adjacent towns are coming in. Twice the usu
number of passengers by Brownsville secommodition train this morning.
S. H. Collins, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.
A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President Howard Association.

in a state of suspense. It has undoubtedly been the means of greatly improving the condition of the city. The streets and alleys have received the long-needed attention of the authorities, and some of the alleyways are hardly to be recognized in their unexceptionably cleanly condition.

THE NATIONAL BOARD. Washington, D. C., July 14.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Health invites the attention of all State and Municipal authorities and sanitary organizations to the fact that they should without delay endeavor to secure the best sanitary condition of the places opinions may be held as to the causes of the yellow fever, and of the recent appearance of that disease in Tennessee and Mississippi, it is best to act as if it were a disease due to a specific particular cause, which is capable of growth and reproduction, transportable, and may be destroyed by exposure to temperatures above 240 deg. Fabrenbeit, or by chemical disinfectants contact. It is also prudent to assume that the growth and reproduction of this cause are connected with the presence of filth, in the sanitary

Washington, D. C., July 14.—On account of the quarantine against Memphis, mail-matter for Arkansas and Texas will be sent via St.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14.—Postmaster-General Key and party started to-day from this city on a tour of New England.

Lowells, July 14.—The Tennesses colonists organized formally to-night. About 100 signified their intention to emigrate from this city and Haverbill to Manchester, Tenn., of whom about a score start to-morrow. Others will follow in the fall. Colonies are also forming in other portions of New England.

Appecial Dispatch 10 The Professe.

Milwauker, July 14.—Col. William Finkler,

YANKTON, DAK.
YANKTON, D. T., July 14.—Moreury
the jahada. For the past week is had
from 95 to 98.

A Legless Veteran the Last Victim of the Bourbon Spoils System.

ne of the Big Republican Guns to Speak in the Ohio Campaign.

William E. Chandler Speaks Oracularly on Subjects Presidential.

A Few Colored Sentiments Allowed to Find Egress from South Carolina.

MAKING ROOM FOR PRIENDS.

WASHING ROOM FOR PRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The Secretary of the Democratic Sepate, Col. Burch, has just performed an official act which the soldiers of the Union will not be likely to forget. Upon the organization of the Democratic Senate, when the Republicans objected to changes in the rules which would render it possible for the ex-Rebela to discharge the legless and armless Union soldiers who were employed in various nion soldiers who were employed in various spacifies about the Senate, Democratic Senates, notably Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Caucus Committee, announced that the Demo-rate had not discharged and would not arge any wounded Union sol-The statement was not true that time, and it has been y times falsified since. A number of onded Union soldiers have been discharged, the latest removal is the most heartless and estifiable. Sidney L. Wilson, of New York, ember of a New York regiment, served with credit with the Army of the Potomac, spating in all of its battles until at Get-rg, when Sickles' command was endeavorck Gen. Longstreet's charge, he was nded. He was shot through the leg with a ket ball, and while lying on the battleceth when discovered. Both legs were ampu-ated on the field,—one below the knee, the other above it. He hald eighteen months in bed re he could make use of artificial limbs. He walks without a crutch, using stout canes. In 1889 he was appointed a doorkeeper of the Sentite gallery, and has been in charge of the ladies, tallery ever since. He was a Republican solitier, but was not a politician. He was a modest, inassuming young man, of irreproachable character and exemplary habits, and a most efficient officer. To day he writes to a friend here that has received official notice from the Secretary of the Senate stating that his services are no

onger required.

It is by such tokens as these that the Demoratic Senators are redeeming their promise of riendship to the Union soldiers.

OHIO. meetal Disputch to The Tribuna. oster, after spending two days here, lett for hie this morning. He was in the best of is, and had good news from all quarters of he State. The principal opening speeches will be made at different points by Mr. Foster, Gen. Garfield, Senator Oglesby of Illinois, and Judge Taft. These speeches will at once be printed in campaign document for general distribution. There is no lack of orators for the campaign, nany of the ablest Republican speakers in other States having volunteered their services, and all who have been invited by the Committee to ake part in the work have responded favorably except Senator Conkling, who seems to have a trong aversion to stumping outside of his own tate. Mr. Blaine has promised to come s soon as he is released from the Maine as soon as he is released from the Maine canyass, and has selected Bellaire as the place for his first speech, perhaps on account of its nearness to his boyhood's home in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Secretary Sherman will open at Steubenville. Mr. Foster has invited Vice-President Wheeler to make a few speeches. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wheeler's health has so far recovered that he will be able to accept. The Ohio Republicans have a warm affection for him, and would give him an enthusiastic welcome.

seen that the public mind is at the present time opposed to any further concessions on the part of the North to bring about a feeling of brotherly love. It is believed that the people of this section have some other affairs to attend to, and that hereafter the olive-branch should be toted from south of Mason & Dixon's line, and offered to the North and West.

In opening the present campaign, the Democracy find themselves confronted, right here at headquarters, with a disaffection in their ranks which promises to be of a serious character. A Democratic ring in Franklin County has for years had the control of affairs, and has finally carried things to such an extent as to disgust the better element of the party. The Sheriff of the county has been guilty of cherrying illegal fees for years, and in some instances over tesative fies hundred per cent over the lawful sum was charged by the Sheriff for his services. The present incumbent is a candidate for re-election; but shrewd observers are not backward in asserting that it will be impossible for the Democratic party to elect a man so heavily loaded down with other people's mony. The fact that the Democratic party is at a disadvantage at the home of Senator Sherman must necessarily have its influence in adjoining counties. And right here, with a majority in favor of the Democratic ticket of between 2,000 and 3,000, the far-seeing ones apprehead defeat, and the better element of the Democracy will do but little to prevent it. The machine-men are placing strong hopes on Gen.

machine-men are placing strong hopes on Gen. Ewing's ability and influence to help them through. On the other hand, the advantages gained by the Republicans last spring, when they elected a Mayor for the first time, gives

they elected a Mayor for the first time, gives them an savantage which they are not slow to appreciate; and that they will use it to its fullest extent, is already apparent.

Through the State Committee it is learned that the Republicans are well organized and united. The feeling that at one time threatened the defeat of Foster has happily subsided,—all being disposed to give him credit with acting honestly when advocating the removal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. His admission that the South had not accepted the situation in good faith, and its claims to now being a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, have brought him into good-fellowship with the great mass of the Republican party. His genial character makes him friends wherever he goes; and that he is making a strong and favorable impression, is already apparent. He expects to visit one or more points in all the counties before the election. he is making a strong and favorable impression, is already apparent. He expects to visit one or more points in all the counties before the election. Gen. Ewing will, of course, do the same kind of work—the two candidates having already met on their "swing around the circle." Both are booked for nearly all the county fairs, soldiers' reunions, and military encompments, and, should they fill all their engagements, quick transit will be necessary. At this time there seems to be but little doubt that the Republican party has a decided advantage; but any misstep during the next two months may render the result an uncertain one. Tom Ewing, with his persuasive eloquence and attractive with his persuasive eloquence and, attractive manners, is not to be underestimated. The Re-publicans, it now seems, will carry the State by a good majority; but any over-confidence in that direction, which will have a tendency to relaxation, will be a most dangerous pastime, and one they cannot afford to indulge in.

Secretal Correspondence of The Tellune. BRYAN, O., July 12 .- It is always intere to trace the origin of opinion, and especially when that opinion has assumed such importance as that embodied in the "Ohio Idea." It was said very many years ago, and has been ofte repeated, that selfishness is the motive power of humanity. This has sometimes been disputed, and it has been held by many that it was the essimistic utterance of a misanthrope; still, so far as the great principle is concerned, it has practically remained true. A glance from this standpoint at what makes the leading Ohio advocates of the theory of soft money hold their present opinions cannot fail to be of interest at

the present moment.

First—Ewing got badly stuck just at vrong time in the matter of wild-cat coal-lands, and was largely engaged in other utopian schemes, which exploded and left him in a very ad shape. He has always held the opin that, if the times of soft morey and wild specu ation could have been indefinitely exten lation could have been indefinitely extended, his individual interests would have been greatly enhanced. He would have realized on his poor investments, and been a wealthy citizen instead of the bankrupt scion of a noble race. His selfsh interests, long brooded over, made him a sort of monomaniac on this subject; and he finally was willing, in his frenzy, to advocate a principle which, if carried to its legitimate outcome, would in time not only bankrupt himself, but all the nation.

Second—George H. Pendleton is a Greenbacker because he was first a speculator. He owned large stock in wild-cat railroads in Kentucky and elsewhere, which collapsed at the proper time; and, had it not been for special luck in getting hold of some peculiarly fat fees in the way of his profession, he would of neces-

in the way of his profession, he would of necessity have gone to the wall.

Third—Allen G. Thurman is a Greenbacker from the selfish interest of fear, and the selfish hope of gaining popularity in the rise of what he conceived, two years ago, to be a popular tide. He wanted to increase his prospects for the Presidency in a State where his party was largely drifting on the soft-money current. This was his selfish hope. He feared the displeasure of John Thompson and his threatening supporters; and this was his selfish fear.

Fourth—The Cincinnati Enquirer is a soft-money organ from two selfish motives: First, it is running on an inflated basis as a business-enterprise: and, second, the class of readers who patronize it are largely of the soft-money faith.

the Republican Congressional Committee, while en route to California, stopped twe days here, and, according to a local reporter, among a rood many other things said these: "Republican success in 1889 is assured. Mr. Hayes is now a better Republican than the old stalwarts. Gen. Hancock is the strongest Democratic candidate. Neither Grant nor Sherman will be the Re-publican Presidential nominee. Blaine's chances are fair. He has a chance, only a chance, though he may be the nominee. No one now are fair. He has a chance, only a chance, though he may be the nomines. No one now mentioned has more than a chance. The politicians will kill Sherman off, and if the contest gets down to a bitter one a negative man may be taken up, say Washburne or Zach Chandler. Grant causet afford to make any scramble for the nomination. It would beliate him if he did. If Grant does not have at least two-thirds of the Convention. If he has less than two-thirds of the Convention, other candidates will dispute with him for the place. I do not think he will have half the delegates, and hence he will not suffer his friends to present his name, if he has to contest with other leaders for nomination."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.-A letter has been received here, inclosing a series of resolu-tions passed by a mass-meeting of colored peo-ple recently held in South Carolina. The resolutions show that in this off-year of politics buildozers are allowing the negroes to hold a few meetings without demanding a division of time, or breaking them up by bands of Red-Shirts. In these resolutions the following will

Shirts. In these resolutions the following will stract notice:

Resolved, That life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness do and must include the means of education, the full and honest exercise of the elective franchies, and the liberty by fair means of owning lands and secaring homes for ourselves and families, and the protection of life and property.

Resolved, That by prescription for epinion's sake, by intimidation, ballot-box staffing, and other acts, we have been practically deprived of the enjoyments of many of these rights; and while we prefer to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in South Carolina, unless these blessings are more fully and impartially secured to as here, we regard it our daty and privilege to seek for ourselves and children their more perfect enjoyment elsewhere.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The Democratic Railroad Convention of this District to-day nominated George W. Thomas, Secretary of the new City-Hall Commissioners, for Rail-

From Our Own Correspondent.
SARATOGA, July 11.—The importance of the approaching political campaign in this State is recognized by all parties. Upon the turn of afairs here in November will largely depend the National contest next year, and upon the success of his party now hangs the future of Samnel J. Tilden, New York's chief Presidential as pirant. In view of the importance of the cam-paign, both parties have decided to begin work riler than usual. Before the close of the present month, the Republican State Central Com-mittee will be summoned to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New York City; and it is expected tha the Convention will be appointed for the middle of August, probably at this place. There is a strong desire to get the Convention at Albany,
Syracuse, or Rochester; but the general sentiment is for combining the business
of the Convention with the summer
recreation of Saratoga. The Democrate
will call their Convention seon afterwards. will call their Convention soon afterwards, at Utics or Syracuse. On both sides there i much preliminary work to be done harmonious Conventions will be possible. The Republicans have to dispose of a dozen candidates in one way or another; and the Democrats have to patch up some sort of a truce between Tammany and Anti-Tammany. ipes of these factions have extended from New York City into the country-districts, and the local names of other days are now applied generally to distinguish the two wings of the Democratic column. Tammany means anti-Tilden on the State ticket this fall, and on the Presiden tial candidacy next summer. But it does not mean that Tammany would not lend Tilden its upport in case he should win the nomination As in 1876. Tammany will suport anybody,-the only end sought being to get the Chief Executive's chair under Democratic control. If the man desired cannot be run, Tammany will support whoever is rnn.

Springs just now, but a few of the leaders are to be found here, seeking rest in anticipation of a hard canvass. Mr. August Belmout, in his cottage at the United States, is a lonely repre-sentative of the metropolitan Democracy. Mr. Belmont avoids newspaper-men. He says

Tand—After 0. Thereman is a Greenbacker County, Fernary 1981. Several pass invited to the product of the County of

ly. To renominate him would not be conceeded as a triumph for Tidee, or as an act under his command and control. It must be understood that the leading men in favor of the renomination were the very men who oppose the Gramercy-Park troogramme. They favored Gov. Robinson, not because he was friendly to Tilden, but because they believe him to be the best man to carry the State.

As to Tilden, they simply wanted him to common the course have an any server of the policy of the policy at the policy, without any reference to the Presidency. I am with you to achieve success now. Let the future take care of itself. Command me, and I am ready." Such a course as this on Tilden's part would, he thought, vastly improve Tilden's charces in the favor of his party here, and would be a most prudent act. My informant had no hope, however, that the old man would do anything so open and manly. "Why," said he, that would be at variance with Tilden's whois political career. Many of his faults, and most of his narrow views, by the way, doubtless come from the same cause that marked the character of James Buchanan: both were old bachelars."

Whather Tilden took this open stand or not, the Democrats must make their strong point on the questions which vitally concern the farmers and country-people. The renomination of the old tieset would give the parsy an objective point. They could say to the farmers. "These men have given you a wise and honest Government. Many wrongs have been righted; others yet remain to be redressed and reformed. The past is the best guarantee of what these men will do in future." That would be a strong appeal to those who felt the oppressive taxation, and who would be moved by what had been done dready for their relief under a Democratic Administration. In their platform the Democrate one dready for their relief under a Bemocrate Administration, and the farmer, upon the reflection, telegraph, and other stocks.

With regard to the prospects of victory, the greathems said he had found the Republicans very where co

FIRES.

The alarm from Box 66 at 9:25 last evening was false, and was turned in by two young mer who drove up in a buggy, turned in the alarm, and then drove rapidly away, leaving the box door open.

The alarm from Box 333 at 19:50 yesterde The alarm from Box 338 at 12:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the one-story brick building on the northwest corner of Brown street and Canalport averine, owned and occupied as a planing-mill by George W. Stanford & Co., and known as the Chicago Planing Mill. The fire originated in the shaving-room from unknown causes. Damage triffing.

At a meeting of about 200 operatives tonight, Michael Gragolly was chosen a delegate to visit the lands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and to report as soon as possible as to the condition, with a view to the emigration and settlement of the lands

by the operatives of this city.

AT QUINCY, ILL. QUINCY, Ill., July 14.—At 6 o'clock this even ing a fire broke out in a brick block, the first ing a fire broke out in a brick block, the first story of which was occupied by D. G. Williams as a paper warehouse, and the upper stories by F. H. Mason & Co. as a manufactory of baking powders and flavoring extracts. Loss on building about \$1,500; insured for \$8,000. Loss on paper stock estimated at \$1,000; fully insured. Loss on manufactured goods and baking powder material estimated at \$1,500; insured \$500 in Springfield; \$500 in Queen's.

Dispatches from the Turkish Government CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27 .- The following is a translation of the dispatch of the Gran

Vizier to the Khedive: Vizier to the Khedive:

The internal and external difficulties of Rgypt have assumed a very great importance, and a prolongation of the present state of things would be dangerous both for Egypt and for the Ottoman Government. The Ottoman Government has always desired the preservation of tranquility and the well-being of the people, and it was for that purpose that it delivered to you the hrman which you now hold. But if you remain longer Khedive, an aggravation of the difficulties will be the inevitable result. The Council of Ministers has, therefore, with the sanction of the Sultan, decided to confer the khedivate on Tewak Pasha, and a dispatch has been sent to him to that effect. You are accordingly requested to transmit your powers to your son according to the prescriptions of the firman.

The dispatch to Tewak Pasha above referred.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Chalmers and Mississippi-He Admits that There Is a Fire in the Rear.

Leadville as a Congressional Eldorado Plumb and Dorsey, Spencer and Conover.

Washington's Most Beautiful Women-Henri Watterson and Roscoe Conkling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It is stated that Gen. Chalmers finds that his health requires him to spend the summer in the Virginia mountains; that he will not take part in the canvass in his State this fall; and that he reports, after a recent visit to Mississippi, that his people do not care about the issues raised by the Democratic Congress at the extra session. by the Democratic Congress at the extra session. Why? Gen. Chalmers has been one of the most noted of the Confederate Brigadiers. He was one of the foremost in the councils of the last-ditchers here. He was an officer of the caucus. He was the Chairman of "the House branch of the Democratic Joint Advisory Committee," better known as The Committee of Safety. He was the author of some of the tremendous resolutions which read: ions which read: ons which read:
"This rock shall fly from its firm base as soon

Why does he come back from his trip to Mississippi, and say that his people do not care much about the issues raised by the Confederate Brigadiers! Perhaps the following extract from a letter written from Mississippi to the National

Blobe will give AN INSIGHT INTO CHALMERS' REASONS:

Your readers will remember that in 1876 Gen.

A. M. West was a Democratic Elector for the
State at large; and Col. Thomas W. Harris has
been a Democrat of the earnest sort, besides being
a lawyer of mark. Before the people he is more
than a match for Senator Lamar. The 2:3d of July
will be a memorable day in the history of Mississlippi parties. The mass-meeting will organize
the National party, and enter the field for a fight
with the old and new Democrats. The opposition
to the Democratic leaders in Mississippi is animated with the conviction that, under the Bourbonism which now rules the State, there is no future to growth in population or in wealth, but, on
the contrary, a hindrance to both. The
change from carpet-baggers to radical Democrats has been simply a change and
no reform; and the official insolence of the latter,
supported by corruption and ballot-box outrages,
is intolerable. The foilies and crimes of the carpet-baggers while in power made them so officus
that the Democratic leaders took advantage or toe
political situation by vaulting into the official saddie, and, when any one ventured to criticise their
conduct, they promptly charged him being at
"Hadical." This was enough to silence criticism
and stiffe all opposition.

The domination of these reckless and violent

conduct, they promptly charged and conduct, they promptly charged and stifle all opposition.

The domination of these reckless and violent leaders has at last been questioned by the Greenbackers on such vantage-grounds as to make them feel insecure. They can no longer with any effect denonace the opposition as "Radicals," as "enemies of the State of Mississioph, "as "foes of the South." The age of epithess has passed. The day of argument is come.

The leader of the Democratic party of Mississippi is Lamar. He is not only opposed to free coinage of silver, but to greenbacks. The Legislature instructed him to vote for the Silver bill that was passed by the least Congress, but he refused to obey the instruction. He is in accord with the leaders of the money-power. He went so far, two vears ago, to say that the time had come in the Republic when capital must be prefected by legislation against the encreachments of labor. It would be a hard task to make a Greenbacker out of Lamar. As well might you try to perform a political miracle by making one out of Conkling; and whether Lamar devours Conkling, or Conkling Lamar, does not concern the Greentackers of Mississippi. Between two Senatorial bullies there is Lamar, does not concern the Greentackers of Mississippi. Between two Senatorial bullies there no choice, as they are both against the people. LEADVILLE—SENATOR PLUMB.

Leadville is a new Eldorado to many Con-

gressmen. A number of the more enthusiast money-getters in Congress are going to spend the summer there. Some have already made large sums, and are engaged in enterprises which promise fortunes. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, on the wing here the other day, said: "I am going to spend a day or two in New York, and then to Leadville. Come along!" 11 "But it takes money to do anything there?"
"Not necessarily. It is like building a railroad. Twopeople make money out of it: the man who can build it all, and the who has no money in it. With a little for a stake, any sharp man with his wits about him who goes to Leadville will succeed. Four of us, in a short

Leadville will succeed. Four of us, in a short time, with but little capital, have put ourselves in the way of making something."

And Plumb will make it "go" if there is any go in it. He is a type of the pushing, active, energetic Western mah, and is not likely to be left behind.

DORSEY,

ex-Senator from Arkansas, who stood near, also goes to Leadville, and is said to have made \$200,000 in some recent strike in stocks. He has something more substantial than "cat-and-dog" stocks, however. He is the owner of a ranch of 30,000 or 40,000 acres in New Mexico, stocked with \$100,000 worth of cattle.

"I am going," he said, "out West to see my cows."

Ex-Senator Dorsey is yet a young man, and

ranch of 30,000 or 40,000 acres in New Mexico, stocked with \$100,000 worth of cattle.

"I am going," he said, "out West to see my cows."

Ex-Senator Dorsey is yet a young man, and has made two fortunes. He came to the Senate with one made in railroad-operations. In the psuic he was sorely crippled. Some say he lest all that he had. His creditors were hooseless; but he has come to the ton again, and has but little more than turned 40. His wife is one of the most beautiful women that graced Washington society. It was noticeable that the three most beautiful indies in Washington a few years ago were the wives of the carpet-bag Senators,—Dorsey, Spencer, and Conover.

APRICER AND CONOVER.

Spencer has been fortunate, too. He has a large stake at Deadwood, and is said to be on the way to a fortune. Copover is not so fortunate. He was a New Jersey country-doctor, and has never had the push of the Western-born men who came to the Senate from the South. He left the Senate last March absolutely poor. He was appointed to a small place under the Treasury,—Inspector of Customs at \$4 per day. He was nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue of Florida, but failed of confirmation on account of political rivalries, and had his name withdrawn.

WATTERSON-CONKLING.

I know nothing of the controversy between Henry Watterson and the friends of Senator Conkling, as to the reported snubbing given by Senator Conkling to Watterson relative to an invitation to dinner. But I do know this: Henry Watterson was, and is, the friend of Samuel J. Tilden. Watterson was very active here, as an ad-interim Member of Congress, in Tilden's cause, about the days of this reported snubbing. To say nothing of the 100,000 unarmed men, he was very active in many ways. There were reported—the days of this reported snubbing. To say nothing of the 100,000 unarmed men, he was very active in many ways. There were reported and should be seated. Rumor gave the name of Roccoe Conkling as that Senator. Conkling to tell, if he knew, what truth there might be Spencer has been tortunate, too. He has a force of the kinderston of treash Panka, and alke accordingly requested to transmit your powers to yourson according to the prescriptions of the firm.

In all conditions to Teyrik Pasha above reterred to he a follows:

The Solitas is very acxious for the prosperity of the solitons of the pension of the prosperity of the solitons of the pension of the prosperity of the prosperity of the prosperity of the solitons of the pension and the pension of the Western-bours of the pension and the pension of the Western-bours of the pension and the pension of the Western-bours of the pension and the pension of the Western-bours of the pension and for that parameters in his place. You will donbless govern the country for the good of the pension, and for that parameters in the pension of the pension and for that parameters in the pension of the pension and for that parameters of the good of the pension. And for that parameters of the good of the pension and for that parameters of the good of the pension and for the pension and pension by the pension of the good of the pension and for the pension and pension by the pension of the pension and the pension of the pensio

make enough in one season to pull them through until snother arrives. So they see, no occasion to lower their rates. A good seat at a theatre cannot be had short of \$3.50, \$3, or \$4; opera is more costly than in America; and whenever one goes on an exension much meany is required. The hotel rates are not exorbitant, yet I do not wonder that a man with a large family finds them astonishing. One may dina even among the gorgeous splendors of the Hotel Continental, where even the cellings are painted with classical subjects, for seven fraces (with champagne on Sundaya). But one may also dine at Biebaut's for 40 france, having no better dinner. It took Americans some time to learn these nice distinctions, but they have at last learned them and profit by them, much to the regret of the Parisian.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Supposed Estrangement Between the Two Northern Powers-What Is the

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, June 29.—The present relations between Germany and Russia are very undefined and mysterious, to say the least of them. There and mysterious, to say the least of them. There does not seem to be any real reason for supposing that the two Emperon, have in any degree ceased to entertain toward each other those ardent feelings of friendship and respect which have always existed between them; but still there is something in the air which makes one almost suspect some slight political hitch or coolness between the two countries. The press here still continues to refer, with unsatisfied curiosity, to the true causes which restrained the Czar from coming to Berlin on the occasion of his uncle's golden wedding, and speculation has now received fresh stimulus by the ation has now received fresh stimulus by the announcement that the last semi-official state-ment in the Provincial Correspondence as to an impending visit of his Russian Majesty to Ems was founded on erroneous information. The Czar this year will depart from his sunual habit was founded on erroneous information. The Czar this year will depart from his sunual habit of visiting some German watering-place, and will most likely soend the rest of the summer in Livadia, whither I told you a day or two ago the Imperial yacht Standart has already been dispatched. All this, however, may be perfectly natural and have no political meaning, though it is difficult, on the other hand, to invest with the same possible character the fact previously mentioned by me that the Imperial Russian Chancellor passed through here the other day without calling on his colleague, Prince Bismarck. In connection with this subject it may be noted that Gen. Von Schweldnitz, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, arrived here from his post late last evening, and had a long conference this afternoon with Prince Bismarck. Scarcely had Prince Gortschakoff, too, arrived in Baden-Baden when he was joined by Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris (who has now, by the by, returned), which leads to the inference that the subject of consultation between the two diplomate was one in which both France and Russia were jointly interested.

It might be heaverdous attempting to divine

turned), which leads to the inference that the subject of consultation between the two diplomats was one in which both France and Russia were jointly interested.

It might be hazardous attempting to divine the real motive for the meeting at Baden-Baden, but I may tell you that trustworthy advices from Constantinople speak configently of a decided change in Russia's attitude there, of an endeavor on her part to come to a final understanding with France as to the East. On the other hand, a corresponding change is said to be clearly visible in the tone of Russian diplomacy at Stamboul toward Austria and Germany. The Russian statesmen, moreover, it is further stated, seek to conciliate the confidence of Turkey by dwelling on the possibility of releasing Bosnia and Herzegovina from their present relations to Austria, and of restoring them to the Ottoman Empire as autonomous provinces in the same way as Eastern Roumelia is regulated by treaty. A telegram from Stamboul to a newspaper here says that immediately before the signature of the firman by the Sultan sanctioning the abdication of the Khedive, Russia formerly declared she could not approve the act, Prince Lobanoff at the same time informing the Grand Vizier that the Western Powers had been notified as to Russia's negative attitude. Whether this is in conformity with fact I am not in a position to say, but everything tends to justify the inference that, whatever be the attitude of Russia to the other European Powers, her relations with Germany are at present involved in a rather perplexing haze of mystery. The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The supposed extrangement between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg continues to engage public attention, and to excite speculation. Many believe that it has been brought about through the influence of the Czarewitch, who is generally credited with bitter hostility to Germany. To-night's North German Gazelle declares that supposition to be entirely unfounded, both as regards the Czarewitch's general opi

this country." CURRIE'S CRAFT.

The Villain Almost Certain to Esca.
Justice—How Criminals Are Cleared
the Paradise of Murderers.

Correspondence of St. Louis Globe-Demograt.

MARSHALL, Tex., July 7,—As there seems to Marshall, Tex., July 7,—As there seems to be an attempt by paid miscreants in Taxas to manufacture public opinion in behalf of the cowardly scoundrel Jim Currie, the bestial murderer of Porter, your correspondent cannot refrain from stating some plain facts. He has been a resident of Texas afteen years; during that time has watched courts, juries, and criminals, and knows what he is talking about.

In the North it is a matter of astocishment that Currie would not have been immediately brought to the bar of justice, but alsa! some whatever in Texas. The counsel for the prisoner of the court of the country of the

able old bolt who runs a tri-weekly rape

to abuse those papers which speak against Tenerime.

To sum up, your correspondent is of the object of the constant of the con

DEATH OF JAMES C. LUCE.

DEATH OF JAMES C. LUCE.

And Fork Tritonic, July 11.

Capt. James C. Luce, who commanded its steamer Arctic when she was lost twenty-by years ago, died at his home, in New Rochella on Wednesday night. He was a man much exteemed by those who knew him. The detailed the disaster are recalled by his death.

When the news that the steamer had you down resched this city, Oct. 10, 1864 the most excitement prevailed, which continued for weeks. Afficious friends and relatives of those on board the Arctic besidged the previous friends. on board the Arctic besciged the newspaper offices daily for any tidings that could be gathered. The Arctic was one of the College

Line of steamships, plying between city and Liverpool. On Sept. 1854, she sailed from Liverpool 1864, she salled from Liverpool with 1863, she salled from Liverpool with 1863 passengers and a crew numbering 150. When off the banks of Newfoundland on Sept. 27, the vessel became enveloped in a dense for. Shortly after noon on the same day all on board were alarmed by a fearful crush, and a moment afterward a steamer passed under the starboard bow of the Arctic. It was the Vests, a screw steamer from St. Pierre, of Greenville, France. Several ineffecting efforts were made to stop the leaks in the Arctic, but it was soon discovered that she was rapidly sinking. Capt. Luce on dered the small boats to be prepared, and was surprised in a few moments afterwards to see them filled with firemen and a few others in apture of all opposition. Many passengers were precipitated into the sea while trying to get into the boats. When all the small boats had left the sinking vessel Capt. Luce began to leah the sparstogether to form a raft. Before this was so complished the steamer went down.

It was then about 5 p. m., and the fog was growing denser. Of the straggles which followed the next instant a graphic acrount was given by Capt. Luce to E. K. Collins, the owner of the vessel. "The ship went down," he said, "carrying every soul with her. I found myself on the aurface after brief straggling, with my own helpless child in my arms, when again I falt myself impelled downward to a great depth. Before I reached the surface a eccond time I nearly perished, and lost my hold on my child. As I again straggled to the surface of the water a most awful and heartreding scene presented likelf to my view. Over 20 men, women, and children were struggling to gether amid every kind of wreck, calling on each other for help and imploring God to sais them."

Capt. Luce was in the act of saving his child, which floated near him on the water, when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up and fell on the child's head. The Captain then crawled on the paddle-box in company with eleven otners, beping soon to be relieved from the datererous sin

heard. At daylight a bark passed in the same manner.

The little party of three, now almost lifeless with exhaustion, soon spied another ship. They watched her closely, and at noon were rewarded by seeing a man pulled on board from a raft which floated near the ship. It was a Frenchman who was a passenger on the Vesta. The ship was the Cambria, commanded by Capi. Russell. The disaster was reported, and the Cambria went to the wreck and picked up the few survivors, among them Capt. Luce and his two companions.

few survivors, among them Capt. Luce and his two companions.

Over 300 of those on board the Arctic have never been heard from since. Among the panengers were Mrs. Edward K. Collins, Miss R. A. Collins, and Cost Collins, the wife, daughter, and son of the owner of the Arctic. It related of Capt, Luce that he always fell mest keenly the loss of the family of his employer, and often referred to it of late years. W. B. Brown and family, who were relatives to the senior member of Brown, Scipley & Co., Liverpool, and the Duke de Grammont, of the French Embassy, were among also the lost.

Capt. Luce afterward came to this city. At Embassy, were among also the lost.

Oapt. Luce afterward came to this city. It that time he was described as a small, spare, but vigorous man, with an intensely careworn face, a quick, keen eye, a small and firm mouth, and a ruddy complexion. A most hospitable reception was accorded him by prominent residents of this city, who spoke of him as the man who stood firmly upon the deck of his ship until the overwhelming waves swepther from beneath his feet. Capt. Luce, wen asked about the crew, replied that if weapons had been at band, and his officers had been athere to aid him, he would have tried the effect of bullets upon the "dastards." He also visited many of the principal cities in the East, and always met with the same warm welcoms.

FEMININE NOTES. Woman's sphere—That she will never get married.

The length of a lady's train should never be under a foot. Every man could have a wife if he only maiden an effort. But a lass he won't. Of course women can keep a secret, but it takes a good many of them to do it. "There's a woman at the bottom of it," as the man said when his wife fell in the well. An electrical girl has been discovered in Canada; she ought to marry a good conductor.

A wife costs ten cows in Zoluland. What can be the matter with the cows in Boston Post.

A cruel-hearted man says his wife's new bonness in it nearly so big as the roll of bills that bought it. isn't nearly so big as the roll of bills that bought it.

"Women, like newspaper-foremen, are sometimes troubled about making up their forms.—Waterloo Oberver. Particularly if there is a scarcity of live matter.—Ottowe Republican.

"Somebody is Waiting for Me," was walled out by the man who had been to the lodge, lost his night-key, and could see the shadow of his wife's mother's night-capped head on the curtain of the sitting-room.

Time—Midnight. She—"Hark! what is that!" He—"H'sh! it is the—bio—cat!" She—"No, it isn't the cat. It is Mr. Pinaphor coming home drunk as usual." He—"Yes, I know, that is—bio—so." Tablesu.

Mistress (to new cook): "Now, Sarah, remember if you are strictly honest and economical in your marketing, I will give you a few shillings extra per month." New Cook.—"Thank you, me'sm. I will think it over, and is you know in the centing!"—Pump Polks.

Proud mother: "Come, Mamie darling, what is three times three!" Mannie hesitates. P. M. "Is it nine, darling!" Smart child is not quitt prepared to answer. P. M.—"Now, isn't it nine, precious!" Smart child sees safety in its mother's eyes, and nods. Admiring female relatives pass the dear child around the osculatory circle—and old "bach" leaves the room in disgust—Puck.

It isn't the frail, delicate girl, with the soft, availla-like, was that the divine affatus of

It isn't the frail, delicate girl, with the soft gazelle-like eye, that the divine afflatus of spring-poetry rests upon. Not at all. The genius of rhyme and rhythm is more often found in the sobust and somewhat wrinkled maiden of 0 summers, with a good appetite and sucord digestion. Young man, beware of the rhyming female. She is the most expensive kind to feel.—New Haves Register.

Disgressful Scene in the Texas Legislature.

Annie (Tex.) Democratic Statesmon.

The Fourth was celebrated in the House yesterday. Col. Bob Taylor and the other loyals had been trying to adjourn in honor of the day, and, failing, he possessed himself of an artificial spider and went to work to create contusion. He bobbed it before the faces of several members, and the boys and the lobby keet up a perpetual titter at his freaks and the antics of those he surprised. Col. Bob went bobbing his spider here and there, and finally took Col. Ashbel Smith for a green out the spider before Col. Smith's face, and up went the Colonel. He reached out for Col. Bob in carniest, but the latter bobbed down and svoided the indignant blow of the dignified member from Harris. Col. S. was in carnest, but the latter bobbed down and svoided the indignant blow of the dignified member from Harris. Col. S. was in carnest, but the latter bobbed down and svoided the indignant blow of the dignified member from Harris. Col. S. was in carnest, but the strinkling of an eye it was all over. Col. Bob did not avoid the first of Col. S. but immediately afterward he feit the forcible effect of shoe-testher, and an examination might prove that he is at least growing black in the nesharmoust portion of his body. The House was convulsed with laughter, and an innocent member asking what was the matter, Cal. Smith replied it was "only an illustration paying as you go." Disgracuful Scene in the Texas LegislaCOUNTY

The Amesment Revis Equalization (

Interesting Discussion

ment of the Chariti An Agreed Case Aske

ing Fund B With the exception of M or Commissioners were pre-iar meeting of the Board we The special order of the the equalization of assesse Commissioner Meyer of

Commissioner Meyer of resolution:

Resolved. That the matter cook County for the year 187 ferred to the Committee on E together with all petitions and ing the same, and that the Chereby requested to deliver for the year 1879 to the serilest convenience, after turned over to him by the spective-downs.

Adopted unanimously. Mr. Wood, under the heases, brought forward a reat the last meeting of the under the rules. The resol the respective committees for supplies should report Board, and that all orders the articles required.

Upon Mr. Wood resuming to upon the floor with a him his hand, saying that he attention of the Board to verify his stateme Board's last meeting in regeneratives had been conducted believed that the resolution of the Board of the supplies had been conducted believed that the resolution of the Board's last meeting in regeneratives had been conducted believed that the resolution of the Board of the Board's last meeting in regeneratives had been conducted by the statement of the Board's last meeting in regeneratives and been conducted by the statement of the Board of the Board's last meeting in regenerative and the statement of the Board of the Board's last meeting in regenerative and the statement of the Board of the Board's last meeting in regenerative and the statement of the Board of the Board's last meeting in regenerative and the Board's last meeting GOODS FROM DURA

for groceries and supplies, c amounted to over \$2,400, estimate from Boies, Fav & goods,—an estimate which cout,—and, comparing the the several articles, showed Conkey's figures for to goods to have been those of Durand's, and was granted the latter. Fing this point, said that the business of the county has regard to charitable institulant to the present time whereats of the county. The not carrying out the rules government. He particulation of the Board to the Iselling goods to the county. tion of the Board to the lessling goods to the count was very clear on that qui agreed early in the history member would be allowed dispose of goods to the cothis law, the firm of which the head—H. C. Senne & to June furnished goods to ing to \$1,263. This, Fits entirely wrong, and prowith the system of seud ports. If the Chairman of Spofford, conlin't reform shown, he wasn't fit for the the Committee on Public C. shows, he wasn't nt to the Committee on Pub the reformers of the B The Committee ted an inventor; furniture, or cattle of i the time they had b Board, but had allowed much as he pleased.

uch as he pleased. Fixed his opinion that the RUNNING THE CHARM RUNNING THE CHARTYA
of the county was a fraud.
be permitted to bid for
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The bellicose Fitzgeraid
again over the same grou
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he sank into his chair.
Spofford had been waith
nity to get a word in. nity to get a word knew how to answer

Commissioner intentionalifacts, but he had up that he couldn't he sees everything upside tee had purchased the sup and potatoes in the country be bought cheaper than in Considerable discussion slopers Senne, Spofford, Wing to pacify the virtuous gerald at the crookedue Committee, and the latter swearing that he would te covered their misdeeds. moved the previous questi Fitzgerald—Then you de

Fitzgerald—Inen you de truth, do you!
Wheeler objected to the off, and aired his eloquence a vote was taken upon was carried by 12 to 2.
Then came the motion which was carried by a uns THE COURT

A communication was Egan, asking for the pay work done on the new Co & Son.

In the course of discus jected to allowing the bil stood that MeNeill & Son the contract for the rot Burling's objection was amount was ordered paid. Another communication was sent to the Joint Comended that four elevators Court House instead of two original contract, and also other little improvement skylights, etc.

THE SINKS The following commu the subject of the dis fund was again brought

Orrice of the Courty
July 14. —The Hon. J. W.
the Finance Committee of
Commissioners—Dran Six:
10th inst. in relation to an or
requesting me to buy \$111.
Cock County bonds with me
to the credit of the "Sinki
ness." In reply. I beg lee
cheerfully obey the order o
if there be no legal obstacle
so. But, as there is doubt
right to order money paid
which it was originally ap
mit the question to my atta
will confer with the Count
the matter. Your respect
S. H. McCus
Upon the reading of the
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Resolved That the Count
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his attorney forthwith, w
sgreed case, and submit the
agreed upon by them, so as
without unnecessary delay.
Much discussion upon
which amounted to very if
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Them Mr. Wheeler made
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Communications and remong them one from Communication of a telegraph of the telegraph of the appropriate of

WANTED-PERALE HELP.

olt who runs a tri-weekly paper to principal business seems to be apers which speak against Texas

our correspondent is of the opinwill never be punished. He
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yof Texas; and, finally, of breakother means fail. Currie is in no
correspondent is further of the
would be worth a million dollars
the majesty of law, the sense.

The majesty of law, the sense
m assassins, and the good name
arrie could be immediately hung.

OF JAMES C. LUCE.

C. Luce, who commanded the when she was lost twenty-five at his home, in New Rochelle, night. He was a man much each who knew him. The details of

alled from Liverpool with a and a crew numbering the banks of Newfoundland on vessel became enveloped in a ortly after noon on the same day ere alarmed by a fearful crash, afterward a steamer passed und bow of the Arctic. It was the v steamer from St. Pierre, France. Several ineffectual made to stop the leaks in but it was soon discovered rapidly sinking. Capt. Luce or boats to be prepared, and was lew moments afterwards to see a firemen and a few others in spite on. Many passengers were preme sea while trying to get into a sil the small boats had left the lant. Luce began to lash the spars orm a raft. Before this was no steamer weat down.

steamer went down.
bout 5 p. m., and the fog was
Of the struggles which folinstant a graphic account was
hee to E. K. Collins, the owner
"The ship went down," he said,
y soul with her. I found myself
after brief struggling, with my
sild in my arms, when again I
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d, and lost my hold on
I again struggled to the surface
a most awful and heartrending
d itself to my view. Over 200
and children were struggling toevery kind of wreck, calling on
selp and imploring God to assist

ras in the act of saving his child, near him on the water, when a the paddle-box came rushing off on the child's head, then crawled on the company with eleven others, hop-relieved from the dangerous situates the only relief that some of experienced. In the morning yacran left on the box, and four ag the day, leaving only Capt.

In, and another young man. Just on Sept. 29 a ressel was seen, it, but their cries were not light a bark passed in the same

arty of three, now almost lifeless
n, soon spied another ship. They
beely, and at noon were rewarded
n pulled on board from a raft
hear the ship. It was a Frencha passenger on the Vesta. The
Cambria, commanded by Capt.
disaster was reported, and the
to the wreck and picked up the
among them Capt. Luce and his
as.

those on board the Arctic have the from since. Among the passive. Edward K. Collins, Miss M. I Cott Collins, the wife, daughthe owner of the Arctic. It is a Luce that he always felt most sof the family of his employer, red to it of late years. W. B.

as described as a small, spare, but with an intensely careworn face, bye, a small and firm mouth, and lexion. A most hospitable reaccorded him by prominent is city, who spoke of him as stood firmly upon the deck of his coverwhelming waves swent stood firmly upon the deck of his ie overwhelming waves swept th his feet. Capt. Luce, when a crew, replied that if weapons and, and his officers had been m, he would have tried the effect on the "dastards." He also the principal cities in the East t with the same warm welcome.

EMININE NOTES, there—That she will never get

of a lady's train should never be

ould have a wife if he only maiden a lass he won't.

omen can keep a secret, but it any of them to do it.

coman at the bottom of it," as the his wife fell in the well. girl has been discovered in Can-to marry a good conductor.

en cows in Zululand. What can with the cows i—Boston Post.

e newspaper-foremen, are some-about making up their forms.— er. Particularly if there is a matter.—Ottawa Republican. is Waiting for Me," was wailed who had been to the lodge, lost and could see the shadow of his night-capped head on the curtain om.

tht. She—"Hark! what is H'sh! it is the—blo—cat!" She the cat. It is Mr. Pinaphor com-ras usual." Ho—"Yes, I know, "Tableau.

Tablesu.

w cook): "Now, Sarah, remember y honest and economical in your ligive you a few shillings extra ligive you a few shillings extra ligive you a few shillings extra ligit of the cook." Thank you, ma'am.

"Come, Mamie darling, what pree?" Mamie hesitates. P. M. ling?" Smart child is not quiw er. P. M.—"Now, isn't it nine, art child sees safety in its moth-dar, admiring female relatives did around the osculatory circle "leaves the room in diagust.—"

all, delicate girl, with the soft, that the divine afflatus of ists upon. Not at all. The and rhythm is more often found somewhat wrinkled maiden of the a good appetite and superpart man, beware of the rhyming he most expensive kind to feed

one in the Texas Legisla

ture.

2.) Bemocratic Statesmon.

3. celebrated in the House yesbe Taylor and the other loyals
o adjourn in honor of the day,
possessed himself of an artiwent to work to create conbed it before the faces of serand the boys and the lobby
stual titter at his freaks and
hose he surprised. Col. Bob
a spider here and there, and
Ashbei Smith for a green onesim cautiously, and down went
Col. Smith's face, and up went
reached out for Col. Bob is
latter bobbed down and svoidblow of the dignified member.
Col. S. was in earnest,
laking of an eye it was all
lid not avoid the first of Col. S.,
afterward he feit the forcible
teather, and an examination
he is at least growing black is
ortion of his body. The House
ith laughter, and an innocent
what was the matter, Col.

2.

COUNTY BOARD.

The Assessment Revision Referred to the Equalization Committee.

Interesting Discussion on the Hanagement of the County Charities.

An Agreed Case Asked for in the Sinking Pund Matter.

With the exception of Mr. Avers, all the County Commissioners were present when the regular meeting of the Board was called yesterday. The special order of the day was in regard to the equalization of assessments.

Resolution:

Resolution:

Resoluted. That the matter of assessments of Cook County for the year 1879 be and is hereby referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, together with all petitions and complaints concerning the same, and that the County Clerk be and is hereby requested to deliver all assessment books for the year 1879 to the said Committee at his earliest convenience, after the same have been turned over to him by the Assessors of their respective jowns.

unad over to him by the Assessors of their respective towns.
Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Wood, under the head of unfinished business, brought forward a resolution introduced at the last meeting of the Board and laid over under the rules. The resolution provided that the respective committees upon receiving orders for supplies should report them back to the Board, and that all orders abould be drawn for the state of the resulting orders.

Board, and that all orders abould be drawn for the articles required.

Upon Mr. Wood resuming his seat Fitzgerald got upon the floor with a bundle of documents in his hand, saying that he wanted to bring to the attention of the Board some bills, in order to verify his statement made at the Board's last meeting in regard to the way the charities had been conducted for the county. He believed that the resolution of Mr. Wood should be amended or adopted. In the first piace, Fitzgerald read several bills for GOODS FROM DURAND BROTHERS

place, Fitzgerald read several bills for goods FROM DURAND BROTHERS for groceries and supplies, dated April 10. They smounted to over \$2,400. He then read an estimate from Boies, Fav & Conkey for similar goods,—an estimate which had been thrown out,—and, comparing the prices appended to the several articles, showed that Boies, Fay & Conkey's figures for the same quantity of goods to have been \$117 less than those of Durand's, and yet the contract was granted the latter. Fitzgerald, after making this point, said that the manner in which the business of the county had been conducted in regard to charitable institutions from January last to the present time was not for the best interests of the county. The Commissioners were not carrying out the rules laid down for their government. He particularly called the attention of the Board to the legality of a member selling goods to the county. The law, he held, was very clear on that question. It had been agreed early in the history of the Board that no member would be allowed to handle, sell, or dispose of goods to the county. In the face of this law, the firm of which Fresident Senne was the head—H. C. Senne & Co.—had from May to June furnished goods to the county amounting to \$1,263. This, Fitzgerald claimed, was entirely wrong, and proceeded to find fault with the system of sending in quirterly reports. If the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Spofford, couldn't reform better than he had shown, he wasn't fit for the post of Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities. He wanted the reformers of the Board placed on record. The Committee had never submitted an inventory of the stock, formiture, or cattle of the Aspium on hand from the time they had become members of the Board, but had allowed the Warden to do pretty much as he pleased. Fitzgerald again emphasized his opinion that the whole system of the county was a fraud. Every one ought to be permitted to bid for supplies, their bids

no that he couldn't see things sraighthe sees everything upside down. The Committee had purchased the supplies of butter, eggs, and potatoes in the country because they could be bought cheaper than in the city.

Considerable discussion ensued, Commissioners Senne, Spofford, Wood, and others trying to pacify the virtuous indignation of Fitzgeraid at the crookedness of the Charities Committee, and the latter gentleman as stoutly swearing that he would tear off the mask that covered their misdeeds. Ultimately Mr. Wood moved the previous question.

Fitzgerald—Then you don't want to hear the truth, do you?
Wheeler objected to the discussion being cut off, and aired his eloquence for some time, when a vote was taken upon Wood's motion, which was carried by 12 to 2.
Then came the motion upon the resolution, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

A communication was sent in by Architect Egas, asking for the payment of \$45,650 for work done on the new Court-House by McNeili & Son.

Work done on the new Court-House by McNelli & Son.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Burling objected to allowing the bill, because he understood that McNelli & Son intended to throw up the contract for the rotunda. However, Mr. Burling's objection was overruled, and the amount was ordered paid.

Another communication from Architect Egan was sent to the Joint Committee. It recommended that four elevators be placed in the new Court House instead of two as provided in the original contract, and also asking for one or two other little improvements, such as additional skylights, etc.

ckylights, etc.

THE SINKING FUND.

The following communication was read, when the subject of the disposition of the sinking fund was again brought up:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER, CHICAGA, July 14.—THE COUNTY TREASURER, CHICAGA, July 14.—THE COUNTY TREASURER, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of County Commissioners—Dear Sir: I have yours of the loth inst. in relation to an order of the County Board requesting me to buy \$111,200 worth of 5 per cent Cock County bonds with moneys now in my hands to the credit of the "Sinking Fund new indebtedness." In reply, 1 beg leave to say I will most cheerfully obey the order of the honorable Board, if there be no legal obstacle in the way of my doing so. But, as there is doubt of the Board having the right to order money patic ont otherwise than for which it was originally appropriated, I will submit the question to my storney, I. N. Stiles, who will confer with the County-Attorney in regard to the matter. Yours respectfully,

S. H. McChea, County Treasurer.

Upon the reading of the above letter Commissioner Sense officered the fellowing the statement of the submissioner Sense officered the fellowing the submissioner Sense officered the submissioner Sense officered the fellowing the submissioner Sense officered the submissioner Sen

win confer with the County-Attorney in regard to the matter. Your respectfully,

8. H. McCnra, County Treasurer.

Upon the reading of the above letter Commissioner Senne offered the following resolution:

Besolved, That the County-Attorney be and he is nereby directed to confer with the Treasurer or his attorney forthwith, with a view to make an agreed case, and submit the same to some Judge agreed upon by them, so as to arrive at a decision without nunceessary delay.

Much discussion upon the subject followed, which amounted to very little.

Fitzgerald delivered himself at length; his flews, however, were decidedly cloudy.

Then Mr. Wheeler made nimself perfectly unintelligible in a financial dissertation.

Mr. Spofford said every member wanted to have this money put into the bonds; but there was a disposition, he understood, on the part of some to turn the orus of the transfer upon the Treasurer. The Treasurer was not afraid of the taxpayers. That was not the reason of his noncompliance with the orders of the Board, but he was afraid that his successor would demand this money from him. Inasmuch as lawyers differed in the matter, the speaker believed an appeal to the Supreme Court was the shortest possible way to put the question at rest foreyer.

Commissioner Wood then moved the following as a substitute for Senne's motion, which was accepted:

Resolved, That the communication be referred to the County-Attorney, and that, in case the aftorney of the Treasurer should not agree with him as to the hawfur right to invest the funds referred to make and submit an agreed case to the proper court, to the end that the question of the right to make the proposed investment may be decided.

Mr. Stewart said that it was necessary to have the question settled speedily, because the county which was carried unantmously.

Communications and reports were then read, among them one from Coroner Mann asking for the construction of a new vault in connection with the dead-house. The communication was landed to the appropriate committee.

repair the sidewalk around the County Building; \$2.25 was his price.

A resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Northern Hospital has been forwarded to the County Board, and the Cierk read it. According to it, the Superintendent was instructed to inform the Commissioners that unless the patients from Cook County ordered discharged on the 3d of April last were removed within ten days from date, and also unless the bills due the Elgin institution by this county be paid during the month, legal action to enforce these requests will be at once taken.

In secordance with a resolution of Commissioner Senne the Committee on Public Charities were instructed to provide accommodation at the Insane Asvium or Poor-House at Jefferson, as well as the crowded condition of that institution will permit, in order to provide room for patients permitted in the Northern Insane Asvium at Eigin over and above the county's quota. The Cierk of the Board was also instructed to notify the authorities of Eigin that since November, 1878, their money has been lying here subject to their order.

The baker of the County Hospital begred that the Board allow him an increase of \$10 per month on his present salary,—\$30. He said he couldn't keep his family upon \$30. This saised a discussion lasting fully fifteen minutes, Fitzgerald, Stewart, Senne, Mever, and Boese objecting strenuously. The additional \$10 was finally allowed.

Mr. Burling moved that the County Surveyor be instructed to accertain a proper plan for the drainage of the Insane Asylum. He said the lack of sewerage in connection with that institution was endangering the health of the people of Irving Park.

Mr. Spofford said he had never discovered a stench in the vicinity of Irving Park, or half a mile from the Asylum. This thing was a puting plot by the people around there to get sewerage at the expense of the County.

Fitzgerald asid that if Spofford hadn't felt stenches there he must have gone with a bottle of Florida water.

Without any action upon this motion a

THE COURTS.

A Newspaper War-Hunting for Assets—
Record of Judgments and New Suits.
A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior
Court by Charles E. Brackett against his former partner, Marshall D. Talcott, to prevent him from publishing a magazine called the American Furniture Gazette. Complainant states that in August, 1874, he and Talcott formed a partnership together to publish a journal to be called the Western Furniture Trade. This was continued to January, 1876, when Talcott sold out to Brackett and also agreed not to start any other similar journal so long as complainant had an interest in the above Purniture Trade. A short time ago Brackett, who then owned a two-thirds interest in the paper, sold it to F. B. De Berard for \$4,858.85, on condition that the latter should promptly pay the nine notes for that amount as they fell due. De Berard, now-ever, defaulted in the payment of the first installment, and complainant immediately resumed control of the journal, and now claims that he has never ceased to have an interest in it since January, 1876. Talcott has just begun to issue a rival journal here called the American Furniture Gazette, contrary, as Brackett claims, to his agreement, and the latter now seks for an injunction to prevent the further issue of the rival publication.

ADDITIONAL MASTERS IN CHAWCERY. The chancery business in the United States Courts has increased very largely of late years, so that it became necessary to have more than one Master in Chancery to attend to it. Judges Harlan, Drummond, and Blodgett had a conference last week, and an order was accordingly entered yesterday by them appointing Messrs. John I. Bennett and Elijah B. Sherman addi-tional Masters in Chancery. Both are well-

entered yesterday by them appointing alossrs.

Soft the county was a fraud. Every one ought to be permitted to bid for supplies, their bids ought to be treated with consideration, and the lowest should be accepted. The Commissioner wanted to know why a certain country gentleman had been allowed to furnish butter and eggs to the Insane Asylum to the amount of \$340. He pointedly saked the President who that gentleman was. The bellicose Fitzgeraid proceeded to ramble again over the same ground he had traveled, and finally, apparently overcome by the heat, he sank into his chair.

Spofford had been waiting for this opportunity to get a word in. He said be scarcely knew how to answer the false assumptions, the misrepresentations, the tissue of nonsense uttered yesterday by them additional Masters in Chancery. Both are well-known and efficient lawyers, and will justify the wisdom of the selection. Mr. Henry W. Bishop, who has so ably and satisfactorily attended to all the business of this character before, will still be found in his accustomed office, and reserve to his portion of the work.

Justus Kilian, Receiver of the German-American Bank, filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against George Miller, Thomas Raymond, Catherine Miller, the United States Distilling Company, George L. Miller, George F. Robinson, Charles J. Gilbert, C. W. Brega, and the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, stating that in March last he recovered judgment for \$1,245.82 sgainst George Miller, and Thomas Raymond. Execution was issued in due form but returned unsatisfied. The and Thomas Raymond. Execution was issued in due form but returned unsatisfied. The Receiver claims that Miller owns a large amount of stock in the United States Distilling Company, but it is in the name of some one else, so it cannot be seized. Miller has also boasted that he had concealed other property so as to protect it against levy under execution. Miller has also admitted he was making \$5,000 a month, and complainant asks that he and the officers of the Distilling Company, who are likewise made defendants, may be compelled to discover Miller's interest in the Company, that the other defraid ants may be compelled to show what assets of Miller they hold, and that the latter may be compelled to pay the judgment.

ITEMS. Judge Blodgett is still engaged with the case of Fawcett vs. Harding. Friday he will have a call of all pending motions for new trial.

Judge Drummond will go to Madison tomorrow to hear the land-grant cases with Judges Harlan and Bunn.

Judge Tuley vesterday granted a divorce to Charlotte J. B. Duygert from Wells Dygert, on the ground of desertion.

BANKRUPTCY. The following cases were referred to the Register yesterday for final report: W. H. Lunt, P. A. Butterfield, E. B. Hanna, W. C. Lurton, William Peacock, Henry Rippe, W. C. Dandy, R. R. Stone, E. S. Skinner, Dyson & Van Wie, W. B. Mayer, Jacob Zollinger, S. V. Boyer, L. B. Wellington, Frank Kleinhenz, Alonzo Grover, J. W. McCord, Auren Garrett.

Styrenor Court in Brief.

Erick Rohne commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against John Nelson, claiming \$3,000 damages.

L. D. Boone filed a distress warrant against Fred W. Bipper to recover \$261.66 back rent of the building on the northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue.

John H. and William B. Wron began a suit for \$18,000 against A. B. Meeker, W. L. Brown, and R. M. Cherrie.

John Schumilowsky commenced a suit against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, claiming \$5,000 damages. PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of L. G. Tuttle, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Susan D. Tuttle, and bond of \$400 approved.

Judge Knickerbocker will split his vacation in two, taking ten days in the beginning of August and September.

THE CALL.

JUDGE TULES (Criminal Court)—Nos. 1,499, 1,501, 820,], 225, and 1,080.

JUDGMENTS. Superior Court — Confessions — Watson S. Hinkley vs. John S. Thacker, \$87.48.

FEEDING HORSES. DYER, Lake Co., Ind., July 14.—In your paper of July 4 a correspondent, who signs himself "Farmer." says he has fed corn to his horses for a number of years, without any injurious effect. I have done the same, with the same result; but have fed prairie-hay exclusive-

ly, as I supposed its cooling properties acted as an antidote to the heating properties of the corn. I would like to hvae "Farmer" state in your paper whether he feeds prairie-hay or uot.

A. N. HART. A N. HART.

The Zulus.

A letter from a private in a British regiment in Zululand to a brother in New Yorksays: "One of our scouts has just been telling me that they never saw men walk into the jaws of death the way these follows [the Zulus] do. He says that as soon as one was killed his rear rank man would pick him up and march on to the front, making a shelid of ins dead comrade. They can march from forty to fifty miles in twelve bours. They carry nothing but a short kulfe and three spears called asseguis, also a small shield made of or which they roosst and eat frightfully, cutting their heads off, and across the abdomes, and sticking their hands in, some thing like a fellow would do in the pockets of a sackçoat. Rather pleasant that, I am suc. Our men are crying veniceance in no mild terms, I can assure you."

That furred tongue, bad tasting month, and miss erable feeling, may you as ded Hop Bitters.

Ald. Bitter for explained balance, was not sufficent for the seavenger work.

Ald. Callerton explained that, while there was an appropriation, sitogether, of \$47,000, yet. Devoit, and complied with the Mayor's orders to keep the way those follows [the Zulus] do. He says that as soon as one was killed his rear rank man would pick him up and march on to the front, making a shelid of inside do complete the would pear the policy of the proper wherein ne had accepted, and making any question of law upon the subject, either.

Ald. Cullerton revioued that, be would like to see Dr. De Wolf's propert wherein ne had accepted, and the gentleman before, and the gentleman before, and the would be a member of his Committee, he would have heard of its too say! to make even a rough guess; but two larger ones, to be finished the two gentlemen. It resembled too much that of last sturds yerening.

Ald. Cullerton revioued that, lam suc.

Ald. Throop deprecated this side talk between the two larger ones, to be finished in the volume of the mount of the would be the would a finished to see Dr.

Ald. Cullerton revioued that, lam suc

THE COUNCIL.

Health Commissioner De Wolf Allowed \$12,000 Additional

To Improve the City's Sanitary Condi-

tion and Reduce the Death Rate. The Washington Street Boulevard Scheme

Again Postponed. The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present, except Tuley, Sanders, and McNally.

A communication was received from the Comptreller, in response to a resolution, stating that the amount to the credit of the School-Tax Fund July 12 was \$59,087.78, which was applicable only to the payment of amounts due or to become due on contracts for school buildings nearly completed and in the course of erection.

erection.

It was referred to the Committee on Schools. A large number of ordinances for sidewalks, filling streets, ctc., were passed.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, asking the passage of ias ordinance repealing the ordinance authorizing the appointment by the Mayor, at the request of property-owners, of inspectors of pavements put down by private contract.

The ordinance was passed.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

Ald. Cullerton stated that at the last meeting a communication was received from the Hearth Commissioner in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and referred to the Commistee on Judiciary, together with the Corporation Counsel. The Committee had met, and asked unanimous consent to introduce its report.

Consent was given and the report was read. It was as follows:

To the Honorable the Chy Counsel, etc.: Upon the communication dated July 12, 1879, from Oscar C. De Wolf, Commissioner of Health, to your honorable body, wherein said tommissioner, because of a cassalks, and exigency now existing, and not contemplated when the appropriation for the Health Department was made, requested an additional apprepriation, and which communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee and to the Corporation Counsel, which is hereto attached, if there is such necessity, and if it has been caused by a casualty or accident happening since March 18, 1879, then the appropriation may be made.

Pursuant to such opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and upon a further report by the Commissioner of Health, hereto attached, your Committee believe a necessity exists for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city mentioned in the Commissioner's communication; that from such communication and the reports as furnished in the newspapers, there has appeared again in different parts of the South have come in great numbers to Chicago; that at this early day of the outbreak of yellow fever, and that there are indications are that many thousands will arrive here from districts infe

PROM COMMISSIONER DE WOLF.

The following is the communication of Commissioner De Wolf referred to:

To the Honorable the Judiciary Committee, etc.—
Gentlenen: In explanation of \$12,000 for the Department of Health, I desire to inform you that in the present samilary condition of the city it is paceasary to employ more teams in removing.

Smyth, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Throell, Smyth, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Throell, Smyth, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Throell, Smyth, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Throop, I are postpication of responsible tenant. D. G. HAMthe present sanitary condition of the city it is necessary to employ more teams in removing garbage, and more money for the purchase and distribution of disinfectants.

The death rate of the city is dangerously high, due largely to atmospheric conditions, but unless extraordinary exertions are made to establish a good sanitary state we invite some forms of epidemic disease which may desolate our city. It is our duty, by all means in our power, to remove all sources of danger.

Again, the threatened danger to the South from yellow fever will bring large numbers of refugees to our city. We should receive them without fear, but we should be prepared to take possession of their baggage and give it thorough fumigation. This may require considerable expenditure of money, for which no provision exists to-day.

Oscan C. De Wolf, Commissioner of Health.

FRANK ADAMS' OPINION. Appended is the opinion of the Corporation

Appended is the opinion of the Corporation Counsel:

To the Judiciary Committee, etc.—Gentlemen: The communication of Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf. Commissioner of Health, asking a further appropriation for his department, presented at the meeting of the Connoil on the 12th inst., has been referred to your Committee and myself. My province is to answer as to questions of law involved in the communication, yours to determine questions of fact.

Sec. 90 of the General Incorporation act, Underwood's Statutes, 1878, page 233, after limiting expenditure for the year to the amount specified in the annual Appropriation bill for the year, contains the following provision:

"Provided, housever, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the City Council or Board of Trustees from ordering by a two-thirds vote any improvement the necessity of which is caused by any casualty or accident happening after such annual appropriation is made.

The question of law arising on the communication of the Commissioner depends upon the construction to be given to this provision, and particularly to the words "any improvement the necessity of which is caused by any casualty or accident happening after such annual appropriation is made." There can be no doubt that the word "improvement in the sanitary condition of the city by means of seavenger work such as is mentioned in the communication, and the question is, whether a necessity for such improvement has been caused by any casualty or happening since the passage of the annual Appropriation onli March 12, 1879.

If there is such necessity, and if it has been caused by a casualty or aspening since the passage of the annual Appropriation onli March 12, 1879.

If there is such necessity exists for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city mentioned in the Commissioner's communication.

The word "casualty" as used in the statute means that which comes without being foreseen, that which comes without being foreseen, that which comes without being foreseen, that which comes without being

Discussion.

Ald. Dixon asked if the \$20,000 already appropriated, with the unexpended balance, was not sufficient for the servenger work.

Ald. Callerton explained that, while there was an appropriation, altogether, of \$47,000, yet Dr. De Wolf, on receipt of the 75 per cent order, had complied with the Mayor's orders to keep his Department within 25 per cent, without making any question of law upon the subject, either.

after hearing the whole matter and obtaining the opinion of the Corporation Coursel, was that the Council would concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

Aid. Lawler thought it would set a bad precedent. Last year the Commissioner got along with the same appropriation, and the street-cleaning went on all right.

Aid. Cullerton replied that last year there was no order requiring a reduction of 25 per cent.

was no order required a rectacked of 25 per cent.

Ald Lawler insisted that the street-cleaning wagons were engaged in sprinkling lime in 'all the ditches last year, nevertheless, and the Mayor reported a saving of \$33,000 in the street-cleaning fund. He was willing to allow Dr. De Wolf a portion of this fund, but not to give out \$12,000 in this manner, and instanced the fact that the Council did not appropriate out of the public moneys to help along the Fire Department lately, when only \$5,000 or \$6,000 was necessary.

ment lately, when only \$5,000 or \$6,000 was necessary.

Ald. Callerton intimated that there had been no emergency there.

Ald. Lawler said he believed the emergency to have been just as great. The Fire Department had already been twice reduced, and the attempt to reduce it now or cripple it in any way would be dangerous. He believed Dr. De Wolfmight reduce his present force and let some of the duties devolve upon the police, and thus avoid drawing this \$12,000.

Ald. Clark said the Committee had examined into the subject thoroughly. It was not an additional appropriation, but a preparation for an emergency. Yellow fever was the threatened casualty, and the present weather was a warning that something should be done. Yesterday (Sunday) the death-rate here was the highest Chicago nad ever seen.

Aid. Chark continuing, said that the money.

day afternoon the number of deaths was fiftyeight.

Aid. Clark, continuing, said that the money
was simply to be placed to the credit of the
Health Department to be used as emergency
required. If not used, it would be covered back
into the Treasury.

Ald. Throop hoped the report would be concurred in and the ordinance passed, the public
health being the most important consideration.

The report was concurred in, and the ordinance passed by a manimous vote.

THE NEW CITT-HALL.

Ald. Divor presented a communication from

The report was concurred in, and the ordinance passed by a usanimous vote.

Ald. Dixon presented a communication from the Burlington Manufacturing Company, asking the privilege of submitting proposals for furnishing columns and pilusters for the new City-Hall (provided blue Bedford stone was thrown out) of blue Pittsburg marble, which they agreed to send on promptly, and at greatly reduced prices. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. McCaffrey moved that the names of the Mayor's appointees for School Inspectors be confirmed.

The Chair stated that the matter was in the hands of the Committee on Schools.

Ald. Stauber, Chairman of that Committee, stated that he was securing information in regard to the gentlemen appointed, and had not thought it wise to call a committee meeting as yet. He had received several letters which put him in doubt as to the character of at least one of the number.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the gentleman's name.

Ald. Stauber declined to give it up.

Ald. Stauber declined to give it up.

Ald. Stauber said they had not.

Ald. Swift presented a petition, signed by Norman T. Gassette, D. C. Cregrier, and other prominent Masons, calling attention to the twenty-first Triennial Concluse of the Knights Tempiar of the United States of America, to be held here Aug. 17, 1880, and asking permission to erect tents and buildings on the Lake-front during the three-days' Conclave. The petition was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

CONPIEMED.

The Police Committee made a report recommending the confirmation of the Mayor's appointment of Logan D. Wallace as South Side Police Justice. The report was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

On the recommendation of the same Committee,

Police Justice. The report was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

On the recommendation of the same Committee, the following appointments were also unanimously concurred in: Jeremiah Flyan, Bailiff South Division Police Court; W. J. Clingen, Clerk, same Court; William Whalen, Balliff West Division Police Court; John Blum, Clerk, same.

WEST WASHINGTON STREET BOULEVARD. Ald. Rawleigh asked unanimous consent to take up the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Divisios, on the subject of turning over West Washington street to the Park Commissioners for boulevard purposes.

The required consent was refused.

Ald. Rawleigh then moved to suspend the rules.

Rawleigh, Knoph, Thompson, Lorenz, Waldo, Mc-Cormick. The motion to suspend the rules was then put and lost, by a vote of yeas 18, nays 14, a two-thirds vote being necessary and wanting. The vote was as follows: The vote was as follows:

Yecs—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Mallory, Grannis,
McAuley, Lawler, Purcell, Eiszner, McNurney,
Throop, Rawleigh, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo,
Meyer (Fifteenth), Wetterer, McCormick.

Nays—Turner, Cullerton, Alipeter, Riordan,
Smyth, Peevey, Swift, Everett, Stauber, Lorenz,
Meler (Sixteenth) McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas.

The Council then adjourned. WASHINGTON.

The District Judgeship-Maturing Bonds-Post-Office Circular Relative to Second

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The Cabinet has Washington, D. C., July 14.—The Cabinet has informally considered the vacancy created in the District Supreme Court by the death of Judge Humphrey. Some members of the Cabinet think the appointment should go to New England. The President favors the appointment of a Southern man, inasmuch as Judge Humphrey was from the South. Lewis E. Parsons, once Governor of Alabama, has been mentioned. Secretary McCrary believes that the salary which attaches to the position and the life tenure should attract a man of eminent legal attainments, and that there should be no haste in the selection.

which attaches to the position and the life tenure should attract a man of eminent legal attainments, and that there should be no haste in the selection.

The receipts from customs the last fiscal year were \$6,000,000 in excess of those for the preceding year.

There now remains but \$50,000,000 of new 4 per cent bonds for subscribers. These will be issued by the end of this month.

To the Western Associated Precs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The outstanding 10-40 bonds will be called by the Secretary of the Treasury during the present month. One call for \$10,000,000 was made July 9, another for \$160,000,000 will be made on the 18th, and all the remainder, amounting to twenty-two milions and a fraction, will be called on the 21st.

A circular was issued to Postmasters to-day by the Ating Assistant Postmaster-tieneral relative to the entry of second-class matter. Sec. 1990f the Postal laws and regulations provides that, "after a publication has been determined to be of the second class, the publisher thereof may, if he so desires, formally enter the same at the Post-Office where mailed, and print upon each copy thereof the words, 'Entered at the Post-Office at—— as second-class matter.'" After quoting this section, the circular continues: "Publications so entered, and having printed upon each copy the words of entry, may be exchanged at second-class rates with other second-class publications, and may be regularly sent at second-class rates as complimentary to customers or business agents of the publication, and to other persons solely in the interest of the publication itself or its publishers or embloyees as such."

The unauthorized printing by a publisher of the words herein prescribed, or their equivalent, shall render him liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

The unauthorized printing by a publisher of the words herein prescribed, or their equivalent, shall render him liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

The unauthorized printing by a publisher of the words

for carrying so much of it. The inflexible turret-ship carries twenty-four-inch armored plates on her turrets, while it is anticipated that the same amount of protection will be afforded to the Colosans and her aister by sixteen inches of steel. Moreover, steel will be employed in building the ships as well as in protecting them; and in this way it will be possible to construct them upon finer lines, while still remaining as strong as broader craft of iron. A greater speed will also result from this innovation; and the Majestic and Colossus, provided with engines of 6,000 horse-power, will doubtless realize a speed of sixteen miles an hour under favorable conditions. Like the Inflexible and the Ajax and Agamemnon, our new steel-class are not to have their revolving turrets in a line with the ship, as is the case with the Thunderer and earlier venesis of this type; but the two structures will be placed diagonally across the deck, so that all the guns can be fired right shead or dead astern. In the Thunderer this cannot be done, for one turret stands in the way of the other, if the object to be aimed at is ahead or astern, and the vessel in chasing must be thrown out of her course in order to bring the guns of both turrets to bear. In the new steel-clads the end-on fire will therefore be as destructive as the broadside fire, while the former method of fighting possesses the obvious advantage of exposing a smaller mark to the enemy.

A CAMP-MEETING PROBLEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—The Methodist INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—The Methodist preachers had another exciting discussion to-day over the action of the camp-meeting Sunday-train matter, ending in the adoption of a resolution, submitted by Dr. Andrews, asking the Camp-Meeting Association to retire from the partnership with the railroad company in sharing the profits of running the trains. Nineteen members voted,—thirteen for the resolution, three no, and three blank.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's 50 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charced at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booknellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-sv.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side Bews Depot, 1 Bine Island-av., corner Lincoln.

H. C. HERRIGOR, Joweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising Agent. News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalie and Wells.

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

For sale—90, 000—9 BRICK STOKES AND LUTS, in S slocks of Field & Leiter's wholesale house. They now rent to No. I tenants at \$7,000 per year. Next year will rent for \$10,000.

\$40,000—10 acres fronting on North Branch, right opposite the Rolling-Mills; has front, also, on reliroad: cars in half block.

\$50,000—40 acres of copper mines near Marquette. Mich.; specimens of copper PACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--\$110 PER FUOT WILL PURCHASE 40 x125 feet on Warren-av., south front, a little west of Paulins-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE--50X180, EAST FRONT, ON INDIANA-ray., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-six; the finest residence lot on Indiana-av.; price. 28,000, subject to taxes of 1879. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 67 Dearborn-st.

Post SALE-RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV.
Post Sighteenth-st.: choice corner lot on North
Side; several pieces of residence property at bargains.
B. A. ULRICH, Basement. 60 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BITY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapsets property in market, and shown free; abstract free; raifroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st. Room 5.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT HYDE PARK; Kenwood and Oakiand at great bargains. B. A. ULRICH, Basement, 50 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE AT WINNETKA AT a bargain; large tot, shade-trees, fruit, etc.; \$2,000, worth \$3,750; casy terms. Address A 93, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR CUSTOMER, BRICK house, North Side, 24,000; also on Michigan or Indiana-av., brick house, 29,000 te 313,000, or large, vacant iot at bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 Lasalle-at., Room 9.

WANTED—SOO ACRES OR MORE OF IOWA land; cash down will be paid for a bargain. Address V 30, Tribune office. WANTED-WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR any property on the avenues south of Thirty-ninth-st. that is really cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSaile-at.

To RENT-830 PER MONTH-FINE MARBLE-front house, 1483 Prairie-av. Inquire at 139 Dear-born-st., in bank.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND BEST lines of cars, octagon east-front, 10 rooms, \$20; s-room brick (alcove chamber), gas-fixtures. \$20. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. TO gentlemen only, \$1 to \$3 per week, with use of parlor, piano, and bath. 7 North Clark-st.

West Side,
TO RENT-FURNISHED FLATS, ALL CONVEminences for keeping house; for respectable parties
without children, \$2.50 per week; half the expense of
boarding. 753 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT_BOOMS.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

TO RENT-THE STORE 113 CLARK-St. (METHodiat Church Block): fitures for sale. J. G.
HAMILTON, Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO HENT.

WANTED TO RENT-ROOM AND FOWER FOR light wood-manufacturing business. Call at once. THOMAS KANE & CO., 248 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT STOREROOM, WITH CRIDIT OF THE CONTROL OF THE CRIDIT OF THE CRID OF THE CRIDIT OF THE CRID OF THE CRI

AN EASTERN MANUFACTURING HOUSE about opening an agency here, to sail the jobbling millinery and dry goods trade, want a young man as assistant having a good business knowledge. Address, stating expectations, references, etc., U., 194 South Fitth-st., New York.

194 South Fifth-st.
New York.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO BEACH COUNTRY
readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner
by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lista. A. N.
KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

Dirnos! BIRDS! ! BIRDS!! "--SOO MOCKING BIRDS
and a nice lot of young talking parrots cheap; just
arrived and for sale at Nos. 50 and 82 Sherman-st., Opposite the lock Island Depot.

BED-BUGS AND COCKROACERS EXTERMINATed; complete riddance guaranteed or no pay; exterminators for sale. Call or address OALLEY, 107
Clark st.

CIPHER DISPATCHES OUTDONK - "BROOK'S
Combination Alphabet" enables may two persons
to correspond privately. For sale by all newsdealers.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance.
245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—"TINNER'S SQUARING SHEARS,"
and low price. Address BRINTNALL, LAMB & CO.,
74 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—ONE-HALP interest will be given the right man, with \$400 capital, in a cash, staple, light, big paying manufacturing business. 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

FOR \$ALS-\$12,00—BANKING-HOHSE IN TOWN of 9,000 people, no other bank in the piace, and one of the best business little cities in Illinois; the building is 5-story stone front, cost \$20,000 to build; vaults cost \$4,000; Hall's burglar safe \$1,000; Sargent's time-lock, \$400, with the business that nested \$4,100 this year for \$12,000. This is a chance you seldom hear of for \$12,000. No humbur about it. If you want to go in the banking business where you can make money and get rich, this is your chance. If not as represented here will pay your expenses to see it and back. T. B. BOYD. Room 7, 179 Madison-et.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP WITH GOOD custom, on account of other business. Inquire at P. SCHILLING'S. 6% west Lake-st.

D ARE CHANCE—PARTIES WITH FROM \$100 TO 14. \$500 will find a rare chance for an investment by calling at Hoom 76 Windsor Hotel. for three days.

W ANTED—IN EACH CITY AND COUNTY IN Madison-tin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nobraska, and Minnesota, a thorough business man with some capital to represent a legitimate, safe, permanent business. D. STOYER, Hoom 68, No. 116 Washington-ad, Chicason.

FOR SALE-JUST ARRIVED FROM TEXAS A large lot of selected young and old male mocking birds. At 50 Canal-st. (Eagle House).

FOR SALE-AN EARTH-CLOSET (WAKEFIELD), dress B1. It at short time. What will you give? Address B1. Trismacoffice. TOR SALE-SKYE TERRIER DOG, THOROUGH-Dred, Dandy Dinmont stock; color, silver and bine; only those willing to pay for the dog call at 480 Wa-sah-av.

WANTED — A PINST-CLASS SECOND-BASD Co., of Park Row, New York, Stoppinston of the Satomatic engine, cytholor from 20 to 24 by from Thirty-feer years' experience as miletions of the Hand-book on Fatenth, with rish direction and addressed in the Satomatic angles. Apply at corner of Streeth and Daubaga and addressed in the Satomatic and Sa

WANTED-HALE HELP. In this column, three lines or test, 26 cents per to servion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkespers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A NO. 1 WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe bookkesper; must have had experience with customers in the Northwest. Address B 11, Tribuns. Traces.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-2 GOOD WAITERS; none except those who know their business need apply. 59 Dearborn:st.

WANTED-FIVE CARPENTERS CORNER MONros and Morgan-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED-A GOOD RRASS MOULDER. IMMEDIstely; a steady man. Apply to SIMPSON & MoGLINN, Peeria, Ill. Reference, L. Wolf Manufactering Co., Chicago.

WANTED-FIVE CARPENTERS, NORTHWEST
CORNER Randolph and Lafalle size. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED-A PRACTICAL COFFEE AND SPICE WANTED-A PRACTICAL COFFEE AND SPICE miller. Inquire at 29 and 31 River-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.,
WANTED-TWENTY TEAMS AT CITY BRIDE
well. J. HODGKINS, Contractor.

Employment Agencies,
WANTED-20 FARM HANDS FOR HAYING.
at \$1.50 per day and board: 5 farm hands at \$17
to \$18 per month and board: 20 good men for inside
work in the city at \$1.40 per day. Can furnish light
employment in various occupations throughout the
city. Apply at the office of W. H. M'HUGH & CO., 68
Bouth Canal et. CITY Apply at the omes of W. H. M'HUGH & CO., 68
South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R.
Co., in lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; free fare;
25 farm-handa, at. J. H. SFERBECK'S, 21 west Randolph.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
Chicago & Northwestern Co., in Wisconsin and
Minnesota; 50 for Michigan; free fare. 100 for farms,
number-yarda, and other work. CHRISTIAM & CO.,
268 South Water-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR LUMBER-YARD,
aswinfil, stone-quarries, bark-peeling, and railroads; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

reads; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, one who thoroughly understands the business, and to make himself generally users about the place; must be already and imperate to attention will be paid to answers unless they give nationality, age, and first-class reference. Address B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY AGENTS to sell a new line of needle cases and needles just out, and pays big; also, street men, anctioners, and peddlers to sell cheap leweiry, stationers, chromos, novelties, etc.; prices lower than any other house can touch; it will pay every street man in the city to give me a call .C. M. LININGTUN, 485 Jackson-st.

LYANTED—TERAVELKE—A VOING MAN WRO. me a call . C. M. LININGTUN, 45 Jackson - 8.

WANTED—TRAVELER—A YOUNG MAN WHO, is willing to work, wanted by a wholeasle house to trave in the country; part expenses paid; give references and former employment. A 22, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD. HONEST BOY, 18 to 18 years old, to attend street-stand; one living with parents preferred. B 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO WORK IN MARket; none but one that understands the business need apply. Call at Ogden av. and Rober-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY. LIVING WITH HIS parents, and with good recomendations. Address in nandwriting of applicant, stating age, etc., B 3, Tribuse office.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL AN ENTIRE NEW article; can make \$15 to \$25 per week. PATTER-SON M'FG. CO., 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-AN UNMARRIED MAN TO DO chores and general work on a country place; one acquainted with flower and vegetable gardening preferred. Apply for two days between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m., to DEWITT STEVENS, with Sprague, Warner & Co., Michigan-av. centrance. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING. JULY 14. ON MOTRAN-E.. between Madison and Jackson, by a poor girl, a red leather pocketbook and \$12 in money. The finder will please return it to No. 116 West Monroe-el. and receive reward.

OST—ON SUNDAY, JULY 13. BETWEEN Paulina and Fare-st., on Hubbard, a pocketbook. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 7 North Page-el.

OST—ON MICHIGAN-AV. FROM ADAMS TO Lighteenth-el., a coral necklace, with locket set with pears. Any person finding it please return to 1008 indiana-av. will receive a liperal reward.

Tost AT FINAFORE MATINEZ, FORTMONNAIE OST AT PINAFORE MATINER, PORTMONNAIE (red leather). Finder please roturn to Cashter M. D. WELLS & CO.

J. OST—ON THE 19TH FROM HOLY NAME

J. OST—ON THE 19TH FROM HOLY NAME OST-MONDAY MORNING. 14TH. A YOUNG mocking-bird. If the finder will return it to 334 state-st., up-stairs, he will receive a liberal reward.

A mocking-bird. If the inder will retain it to 334 state at, up-stairs, he will receive a liberal reward.

CTRAYED—A BUCKSKIN OR CREAM-COLORED gelding pony; black mane and tail; black stripe down his back; stripes round his legs; white spot on withers. Suitable reward will be paid on his return to the U. S. Rolline-Stock Co. 3 Works, South Royne-S., hear Blue Island-av.

STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM JACKSON-ST., So near Cambell-av., on Sunday morning, a dark brown mare, light weight, slightly lama, with marks of Rowell recently taken out on left hip. Any information issuing to her recovery will be liberally paid for by J. W. CALKINS, 34 and 36 Canai-st.

TAKEN UP JULY 13-8MALL DARK-BAY MARE. Owner will prove property and pay charges. JOS. E. CURTIS, Rebecca-st., near Western-av.

AT REWARD—STRAYED, JULY 9, FROM NEAR thirty is small while strip in face; weighs about 1, 100 lbs.; stands about 5 feet high; is in good order; above reward will be paid for har return be for information leading to her recovery. JoHN GOOP, 47 Blackhawk.

The REWARD—LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN SLUT, and July 8; answers to name of Jessie. Return to 175 Seuth Clark-st., Room 20.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

434 MICMIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to order, single or en suite, with

DROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—PURNISHED rooms, with board, \$4.50 to \$8: day board, \$3.50; rooms without board, \$2.00 to \$8: day board, \$3.50; rooms without board, \$2.00 to \$3.00 to \$4.00 to \$3.00 to \$4.00 to \$4. Transienta, \$1 day. Restsurant ticketa, 21 meals, \$5 50.

HOTML BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER
Congress-st.—Prices reduced: single room and
board, \$5; large double rooms for two persons, \$15 to
\$18. Table first-class; house is new and has all modern
improvements. Rooms without board, 75 cents to \$1.50
per day; table board, \$5 per week. J. H. NASON,
Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board \$1.50 per
day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD ON THE NORTH SIDE FOR LADY AND two children—4 and 7 years—in private family, where first-class accommodations can be had. Address with terms and particulars B 8. Tribune office.

BOARD—A GOOD AIRY ROOM AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on South Side, near Lake, by a laty and the family, on the family process of the family within a mile and a ball of the Palmer House. Address E AP, Room 10 American Express Building.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN ON WEST SIDE; private family preferred: room must have southern exposure. Address B c. Tribune office.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY BY young married couple. Address, stating lowest terms, Room 51 Windsor European Hotel.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH Private family, near Lincoln Park, convenient to Wester family, near Lincoln Park, convenient to van Burers, at 32. Tribune office.

BOARD—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM ON NORTH D Side, cast of Clark, or on Michigan-sv., south of van Burer-st, with board, by a single centionan, good stabling must be accessible; reference given and required; a leesant private family desired. Piesas address A 32. Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON ON ON OF D the avenues north of Eighteenth-at. Address B 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WOULD like board toy a single centerman, good stabling must be accessible; reference given and required; as leesant private family desired. Piesas address A 32. Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON ONE OF the avenues north of Eighteenth-at. Address B 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON ONE OF the avenues north of Eighteenth-at. Address B 5, Tribune office.

BOARD

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 8

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated planos, with others of best makes, can be found at warerooms of w. W. KIMBALL'S.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, For sale on installment pain, as NEW ORGANS,
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adam's ste.

PINAPORE—C. C. C.—SPECIAL BATES
given on Decker Bros. unrivaled planos to members of the Chicago Church Chotr Company bringing
this advertisement. STOMY & CAMP, 108 and 190
State-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PINOS,
LYON & BYALY, State and Monroe-sta.

LYON & BEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—300 FERT OF UNIMPROVED property in Philadelphia, entirely clear, for bouse and lot is Chicago or anything of volus, such as horses and carriages, to amount of \$5,500 to \$2,000. Address Y. X. M., Tribune office.

To EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK DWELLING AND lot, corner Montgomery and Parte-avt., is Philadelphia, for house and lot in Chicago. T. B. BOYD Bown 7, 179 Madison-st. PROPESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CONSULtation free, personally or by laster, or chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Pinest illustrated book extant; 325 pages, beautifully bound; practiptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid.

PATENTS.

WANTED-AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO GENE-ral work for small family, at Wilmette, Cook County, Ill. Address Y St, Tribune office. V rai work for small family, at Witmens, Cook County, Ill. Address Y. S., Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 22 NORTH CARPENTER-ST. A neat, tidy girl that understands cooking; one that can come well recommended.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GUBL! good cook, washer and fromer; family of three, no children. 601 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GERMAN girl to do general bonsework in a small American family at 641 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK to go to Oak Park. 8 miles from city; wages 34 per week; good references required. R. S. CRITCH-ELL, 141 LASalie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISE WANTED A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDING ARTCHOR SITE ROOM SEED AND THE ARTCHOR SITE ROOM WARES 410 WADASH-AV.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN, NOR-WORLAN, OF SWEDING OF SWEDING, OF SWEDI WANTED-AGURL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork Apply at 183 Loomle-st.

WANTED-AT 1463 PRAIRIE-AV., EXPERIENCed girl for general bousework.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GEReral bousework in private family; references required. 309 East Chicago-av.

WANTED-AGOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN
girl for general bousework in family of three.
Call at 1029 Michigan-av. before 9 a m. or after 4 p.
m. MRS. P. B. DUNTON

WANTED-GIRL; GOUD COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply at 445 Park-av.

WANTED-AYOUNG GERMAN GIRL, REFINED
and good natured, to take care of children and
belp in housework, in a country place 16 miles from
Chicago. Address A5, Tribuse office.

WANTED-BY A GERMAN FAMILY, TWO GERfor second work, Inquire as 916 Michigan-av., near
Twenty-fith-st.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK;
wages good. Call at 675 Madison-st.

WANTED-A NAAT GIRL COMPETENT TO DO
the general housework for family of three. 385
Jackson-st. WANTED—A CAPABLE, WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook; as trial; good wages. 1972 indians av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK to one competent, good wages paid. Asply a 1866 Wabsahaw. WANTED-A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 500 West Adams-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL ROUSEWORK; references required. Apply at 506 West Congress-st., near Ashland-ay. WANTED-A GOOD PENALE OR MALE COOK.
Inquire at 161 Washington-st., July 16th, between 11 and 12 o'clock. JACOB PFLEGER.

W ANTED—10 PIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, ALso apprentices, with or without machines. 307 State-st.

Nursec.
WANTED—AT ONCE: A HEALTHY WET-RURSE.
Apply at 10 Park-row, corner Michigan-av.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHIL-WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO WASHING BY THE Week for a family of five. Apply at 1886 had-

W week for a family of five. Apply at 1896 indiana-av.

W ANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIET-IRONERS,
W ANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIET-IRONERS,
One first-class collar-ironer; will pay \$1, 25 per day.
Call as 170 Medison-se, W. H. HITCH & CO.

W ANTED—SHIRT-IRONER COLLAR-IRONER,
East Van Buren-st.

Employment Agencies.

W ANTED—COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, SECOND
and Ritchen-grifts in private boarding-houses, bofels, and restaurants; city or country. Inquire of Mrs.
Z. REISS, 307 State-st.

WANTED-LADY COPYIST WHO LIVES IN EN-glewood, near Sixty-sixth-st.; must write rapidly, well, and be a good speller. Address 7 7a, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Steck keepers, Clerks, &co.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAY,
5 ared 37, of thorough business qualifications, speaks
and corresponds in the English, German, and French
languages was engaged for a long period in the raw
cotton, cotton manufacturing, and general commisation trade, and held responsible positions. Address
El-BL, 17 Giobe office, St. Louis, Mo. STUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, MIDDLESTUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, MIDDLEsaged man would like something to oo. Can make
himself useful at almost anything. Understands bookkeeping, etc. Best of references. Address A 86, Tribuno office. une office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BELGIAN. JUST ARrived, 26 years of age, speaking several innguages,
and references, wishes employment or work in any
kind of store. Address LEOFOLD, 137 East Van Buren-st.

Pren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper, cashier, or bill clerk; best of references as so character and ability. Address A97, Tribune office.

Conchanges. Technisters. &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED man as coachman or gardener; town or country; married; no family. Address for three days A94, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM Baltimore, not finding employment as anticipated (that of printer), desires a position of any kind. These needing the services of an industrious and villing young man, please address W M, 46 Sherman-st.

CITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITE SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITE large experience of lumber wants a position at tray-ciling salesman or ditto in a lumber yard, or foreman in a sawmill. Address A 25, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF MIDDLE Sage for general work or place of trust. Satisfactory reference. Address A 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED GIRL TO do general housework. North Side preferred. Call at 494 West Madison-st., in rear. at 494 West Madison-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN private family. Good references. Apply at No. 16 Nebraska-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS REStaurant cook. Apply at 77 East Van Buren-st., where can be found always the best of help.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to do housework; country preferred. Call at 1328 Shurtleff-av. Shurtleff av.

Situation Wanted—By Good, Capable Genman girl for cooking or general work in small family; good reference. Call two days at 143 Twentieth-8s.

Cituation Wanted—By A Competent Second-girl; can help with sewing; good reference.

Please call at \$2 Oak-8s., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO do sewing and housework. 1440 State-18, third

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL; AGE, in rear. O 13; good reference. Apply at 716 South Halsted-st., in rear.

Housekeeders.
Cituation Wanted-as Housekeeder, understands her business thoroughly: ave years in last place. Apply at 78 Eston-av., upper door.
Cituation Wanted-By An American widow lady as housekeeper, in a widower's family preferred; no objection to country. Can give good reference for capacity. Call or address for three days. M B, 34 Keely-st.

Employment Agencios.
Cituation wanted-By A Competent Second girl (English): best of reference. Mrs. Whittaker's. 246 North Clark-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokery rates. B. LAUSOSE, licoms 5 and 6, 120 Ekandolph-st. Esstablished 2804.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES OF SURFILLING PRISON, BOOM 11, 05 Dearborn-st. CAPITALISTS WHO WISH TO MAKE FIRST-trail improved real estate, can find some in my office for sale as prices ranging from \$20,000 to \$400,000 and but principal need apply. JACOB WKIL, 87 Dear-born-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER'S Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and watches of every description as GOLDS MID'S Loan and Bullon Office (floorasch, we task Madison ws. Examinated 188.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, ETC., WITH-out removal, and other good securities; low rates; sums to suit. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED
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Could be a contained to a certainer bearines, a contained to a certainer; bear of reference given and required; cally those meaning humans need as wer. For further particulars address A to Tribuse office.

PARTNER WANTED-FORTUNE'S OPPORTUNITY; \$1,500 down parchases had for respectable cash business; 8000 process from the process of the particular address B 4. Tribuse office.

DARTNER WATED—A BUSINESS MAR WITT B1.500 capital, to act as ireasurer and take an in-terest in as A i dramatic comeany chance for bi-money to the right mas; 13, 700 alresty invested; some thing new. Address A 50, Tribune office. DARTINE WANTED—WITH \$4,000 IN A NO. I business: best of reference given and required. You, Tribune office.

PTORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE. buggles, etc.; cheapest and best in 387; afvances at 0.0. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARSY 160 W. Moster.

TELEGRAPHY-INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPH
fisting persons for employment. For terms app
at Room 2 firth floor, 77 and 70 State-ex.

HOUSEMOLD COOPE.

FOR SALE-FURNITURE OF SMALL HOUSE
Part cash: good time for balance. B 8, Tribus
office.

A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA. COPTE and baking powder to families; great guarantee outst tree. ELOPLET TEA CO., Ber 5801, St. Leo

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WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ders for the delivery of THE TRIBURE at Evan-lewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-

AMERNAMENTS

Hoeley's Thoutro. street, between Clark and LaSalle Emerson's Megatherian Minstrela.

Baverly's Theatre, street, corner of Monroe, Engagemen age Church Choir Company, "H. M. S

Hamilin's Theatre.

ork street, opposite the Court-House. English of Charles Fosfer. "Saved at Seven." Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Champton-ship game between the Chicago and Troy Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879.

Mrs. SUSAN MERRIWEATHER, & WOMAN OF me note in view of the fact that she was 00 years old and made the first Protestant prayer ever uttered in the State of Iowa, died at Dubuque yesterday.

etary Shunnan was at Philadelphia yesterday on a semi-official tour of inspec-tion, and made a speech to a large gathering of business-men and editors who part in the reception. Naturally, he spoke ex-

The hot, dry weather following the rec heavy rains in Minnesota has proved of de-olded benefit rather than damage to the growing wheat, and unless heavy storms ocin the next few days the crop will be out of danger, and a bountiful yield as-

Mayor Hannison could not require clearer proof of the fact that the hos ncil was restricted solely to his nished by the unanimous vote east last even-ing for the confirmation of the appointments acted upon. The Mayor need have no quar-rel with the Council that is not of his own

Out of all the stump-speaking talent at the disposal of the Republican campaign manerers in Ohio this year—and the list includes BLAIRS, SERRHAR, Vice-President WHERLER, ex-Senator OGLESSY. FOSTER, GARFIELD, TATE, and others—the one most in demand is Zach Chandler. The idea seems to be that while there are a great many better speakers than he, there's nobody who says

The Common Council last evening passed by a unanimous vote an ordinance approby a unanimous vote an ordinance appro-priating \$12,000 for use in an emergency which has now arisen requiring that extraor-dinary efforts be put forth to improve the city's sanitary condition, and thus prevent an epidemic. Already the death rate is alarm-ingly high among children under 5 years of age, and an imperative necessity exists for a thorough overhauling of the unpaved

According to the slate which contains the Presidential figuring of William E. Onand-les, the New Hampshire Dick Deadeys, "everybody's on the wrong tack"; they mean well, but they don't know." The way he calculates is that neither Grant, SHERMAN, nor BLAINE stand any chance for the Republican nomination next year, while it may easily happen that either WASHBURNE or Zace Chandles will step in and take the prize after the other contestants have be-come exhausted and demoralized.

A case of phenomenal hard luck is recited in a dispatch from Acton, Ont., where a farmer, returning home after dark, was thrown out of his wagon by a runaway team and had his spine and shoulder-blade badly injured. As he lay insensible in the road a farmer's dog discovered him and set up a loud barking, whereupon the farmer and his son came out with a shot-gun, and, in the belief that the unfortunate man was some wild animal, let him have a charge of shot in the neck which will probably finish him.

That it was hot in Chicago yesterday, and that the heat began remarkably early in the morning and lasted unreasonably late at night, nobody needs to be told who was in this vicinity. It is, however, worth noting that no fatal case of sunstroke occurred, there being but two persons prostrated, and these but lightly. In St. Louis the heat was more intense, and one prominent citizen was hilled in consequence. At Memphis one person died yesterday of sunstroke, while at Charleston last Saturday ten whites and five approach died from the same cause.

Merr Berners is now the Fire-Marshal of Chicago again, with powers as full as though he had never had a vacation by reason of the Mayor's hasty and indiscreet abtion. His official bond was last evening approved by the Common Council by a vote of 27 yeas to

to nave peace; while the best friends of the Mayor express the hope and belief that his purely personal disagreement with Marshal BENNER will be adjusted to the estimatetion of all parties and the lasting benefit of Chicago's fire-extinguishing service. Those who advise any other course are secretly the enemies of Marshall Chicago. ies of Mayor HARRISON.

his favorite role of Reformer in the County ard, after having dropped it for som ne. He is now extremely solicitous re-rding the purchase of supplies for county institutions, and is worrying over contracts with reputable firms involving margins of difference so small that he seems now to devote more attention to cents than he did to dollars during the palmy days of Ring contracts. There is every reason to believe that the county is now receiving all the goods it pays for, and is paying no more than current market prices for its supplies, with no room left for dividends among members of the Board-which is, perhaps, why Commissioner FITZGERALD has once more devoted his energies toward reforming the

system. A vast amount of disgustingly unnecessary tenderness has been shown by Attorney General DEVENS in ordering the transfer back to Salt Lake of Elder Grongs Rev. NOLDS, who was recently convisted of big-amy and sentenced to imprisonment at the Nebraska Penitentiary. Through the influ-ence of Cannon, the Mormon Delegate in Congress, RETROLDS has been almost as good as pardoned, since his confinement in the flimsy prison at Salt Lake will be little more than a pretense at imprisonment. He can see his family every day, and the thousands of Mormons wh have been watching the result of this experi mental attack on polygamy can see what a perfect farce the affair has terminated in There is great need of a little backbone in the Department of Justice.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S PRESIDENTIAL

The reported avowal by Secretary SHERman that he is a candidate for the Repubhean nomination for President naturally brings him into more prominence than if he were passively "in the hands of his friends," which is the normal condition of every American citizen in the case of a Presidential elec tion. Though it is rather exceptional nowadays for a public man to openly declare him-self a candidate for President, it is safe to say that all those who have the slightest prospect for such an elevation, and a host of others who have no prospect whatever, are actual candidates to the extent that personal ambition constitutes candidature. There is nothing improper, therefore, in Secretary SHERMAN'S personal acquiescence in the soft impeachment; in fact, his declaration as an aspirant ahould rather be accepted as a frank invitation to the public to canvass his claims and merits. In that respect the avowal credited to Secretary Sherman is commendable, and should operate favorably rather than unfavorably in its influence upon his prospects. It is an indication, too, that there is no intention on his part to employ the patronage attached to his present position for the purpose of ading his personal ambition. If there vanc were any such intention, it could be worked out to better advantage by clandestine means. As to any aid which it may be popularly sup posed Secretary SHERMAN will be able command by reason of his position, it may be comforting to other candidates and reassuring to the public to recall that Mr. Crass. dency than Mr. SHERMAN now is, but that he was not able to use the patronage of his office in such way as to come anywhere near gratifying his ambition. The fact that Sec-retary Sherman holds so conspicuous and responsible a position in the present Adminis-tration is much more likely to damage than to assist him in a race for the Chief Magistracy, for he will constantly be open to criticism, and the dispensing of official favors disappoints more people than it satisfies, and makes more enemies than friends.

There is no doubt that Secretary SHERMAN is a strong with the strong and offilial in the strong way.

is a strong man. He has been and still is one of the most conspicuous figures in con-temporaneous American history. He is a member of a family which, in one way and another, has rendered eminent services to this country. He is a man of great energy, untiring industry, enormous capacity for work, powerful physical endurance, and considerable courage. Occupying a plane higher than that of a mere politician, he is still well skilled in the drill and tactics of political life. He is to a considerable degree a man of the people; at all events, there is no affectation of superiority about him, and none of the weakness of the aristocratic notions likely to create popular antagonism. If there is no special glamour about his career, and nothing very magnetic in his personal presence, he has a substantial, common-sense, business-like manner and address that command respect. He has been able to secure the confi-dence and esteem of the capitalists and business-men of the country by his unwavering devotion to the country by his unwavering devotion to the cause of resumption, by the ability be developed in interpreting the law which led up to resumption, and by the steadfastness and courage which he showed in clinging to the law in spite of the wildest opposition and the most unreasoning denunciation. Finally, Secretary Sherman can count with a good deal of safety upon the assistance which a substantial Republican rictors in Ohio this was will containly being

victory in Ohio this year will certainly bring If SHERMAN's chief strength lies in his record as Secretary of the Treasury, therein lies his most serious weakness. The mis ment of silver may more than offset the claims which resumption under his adminis-tration of the National finances certainly give him. He was identified with the oppo-sition to the restoration of the silver dollar; he was credited with the task of stiffening the President in the veto of the Silver bill; and, ever since the bill finally became and, ever since the bill finally became a law, he has interpreted and executed it in a way to render it of the least possible advantage to the country. He has confined the coinage of the standard dollars almost to the minimum prescribed by law. He has done nothing to encourage the circulation of the "white dollar," but much to depreciate its use and value. He has availed himself of none of the abundant opportunities for paying out the standard allver dollars along with the gold and greenbacks. He has failed to bring the silver certificates, provided for last year, into active circulation, as he might have done by paying out silver to the Government's creditors and the public servants, and by answering every obpublic servants, and by answering every ob-jection to such payment theoretically by ref-erence to the law and practically by the ten-der of cartificates in exchange for the coin.

ing the volume of currency, and all the popular favor incident to that feat. He coul have done this without inflation, because the addition of silver-certificates to the circ real, substantial money, deposited in the Treasury but represented in the volume of currency. The sotual value of the option, which is the essence of the bi-metallic system, would have become apparent to all people; the Government would have been the gainer; the value of silver bullion would have been enhanced; money would have been easier to the masses; and business, investments, and speculation would have been brisker. All might have been accomplished by a more liberal construction of the Silver

It may be that Secretary SHERMAN make a better use of his position at the head of the Government finances, now that he must feel the necessity of satisfying the broad popular demand as well as the more selfish interests of Wall street and the brokers of Boston. His speeches in Ohio will furnish some evidence of more mature convictions as to value and use of silver in American money-system. His policy as Secretary of the Treasury, however, will be more convincing. He must be a Western candidate if he would win, and he must make up his mind that the West is solidly in favor of full and equal rights for the silver dollar as the South is solidly committed to the Democratic party. He must take a large step in advance of Senator BLAINE on the sil ver question, if he would neutralize the latter's strength. Had BLAINE been a citizen of a Western State and had he been in control of the National finances, there is not the slightest doubt that he would have declared himself in full sympathy with the silver people and would have had their enthusiastie support. SHERMAN should make as good a use of his advantages as BLAINE would have made. Perhaps the avowal of his Presidential candidature will prompt him to do so. We shall watch the Ohio speeches, the products of the mints, the silver payments in Washington and New York, and the appearance of silver certificates for indications of a

new departure. FULL EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR. The evidences of recovering prosperity are daily accumulating, and one of the most important of these is the large addition which has been made to the number of persons employedst mechanical and other daily labor. Though bitterly opposed at the time, the act of 1875, fixing a date four years later for the resumption of specie payments, was one of the wisest acts of modern legislation. It was wise because it placed a limit to the then existing financial uncertainty, and gave to capital and labor a date at which they might expect a return in the tide of prosperity. One of the most calamitous consequences of the then existing prostra-tion and want of confidence was the want of occupation for unemployed labor. Never at any previous time in our history were so many skilled workmen with a like proportion of unskilled laborers actually without employment, and of course without the income of wages. It was a cheerless prospect. The Resumption law was like placing a light, far off it was true, but nevertheless a light, to

reach which all energies and hopes should be directed as to a haven of recovery, of health, and resumed prosperity. Slowly but certainly there was an improvement. Thousands who had struggled against the first adversities were in the end forced to lay down, but daily the general improvement went on. was restored, money sought investment, and investments sought production; labor was employed, the distribution of wages grew larger, men became hopsful, and trade enlarged; having touched the bottom, business started afresh; the cost of living sank to the minimum; a day's wages had a purchasing power such as it never had before; with cheap productions new markets found calling for greater snpplies of our surplus; back to us came golden eturns, which were again employed to enlarge our surplus, our profits, and our wealth. The day of resumption found our credit so recovered that no man sought to have his currency redeemed. The six months of 1879 which have passed away have witnessed a substantial prosperity, assuming more and more the warrant of per-manency. That permanency is most strong-ly exhibited by the now established fact that there is no longer a surplus of willing labor. Every man competent and willing to work can now find employment at wages which, measured by the quantity and quality of what he needs in exchange commodities,

have never been more remunerative then willing labor is that which seeks the ement in which it is needed. We do not actude in willing labor that which prefers idleness to wages and employment. We do not include among the willing laborers the army of young and able-bodied men who seek employment in the overcrowded occupations of bookkeepers and salesmen, who revolt against wearing working garments and insist upon having occupations where they can wear stylish clothes; who will work at nothing inconsistent with standing collars, variegated hosiery, jewel-decked scarfs, and kid gloves; who want employment and wages which allow time and money for billiards, for indulging in drinks; which permits the smoking of "Resea Victoria" gars; which authorize the hiring of a horse and buggy; which war-rant a carriage, flowers, and opera tickets, and the later supper; which tolerate an acquaintance with and the cultivation of costly blondes and profligate brunettes; which open the doors to all the road-houses and their customers; which familiarize them with pool and keno rooms; and which makes attendance with the gamblers, pimps, oafers, and vagabonds at all base-ball games an essential fact of the life of a modern young gentleman. Of these there are le-gions unemployed; and they are unemployed because, instead of seeking honest employ-ment which can be had for asking, they pre-

willing labor is that which offers to earn an honest living at any employment which can be had; which measures the value of wages by the toil expended in getting it; which wants wages for the honorable and necessary purposes to which it can be used, and not to be expended in fine clothes, fast horses, billiards, drink, women, base-ball, or the spectacular statuary of the lower drama. The proof that this willing labor can now find full employment is furnished by the fact that employers are compelled to advance wages, which they would not do if there were a surplus of workmen. It is true that

rages, but that any of them can do this successfully within six months after specie resumption shows how great has been the recovery from the past, and shows also that the improvement which has overtaken certain branches has practically overtaken them all. No strike can be suc cessful on a falling or an over-supplied market. Strikes for advanced wages can only be maintained when employment is in excess of the supply of labor. The test whether labor is equal to or in excess of the demand for it is furnished by the consent of the employer to advance the wages. The fact that strikes for advanced wages have been successful in some cases or trades is an indication that labor generally is master of the situation, and that all those willing to

We wish, however, to call attention to the conclusive evidence furnished by the present opportunity for all willing labor to find employment at remunerative wages of the fallacy of the demagogues and agitators that a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight hours is necessary to divide the scarce employment with those who are willing but unable to obtain work. During the long suspension following the panie of 1873 these professional agitators had little success. Some of them did starve, and others obtained but scanty tithes from the suffering and dis tressed people. Just as soon, however, as business revived these professional agitators, who never work themselves, resumed their vocation of attending to the business of those who do work. Wages became more plenty, and the hats when handed aroun for the orators contained more pennies They had to have a grievance and a remedy, and that grievance was the number of unemployed laborers willing to work, and the remedy was a reduction of hours in order to admit the unemployed to share in the in-sufficient work. The grievance no longer exists; successful strikes show that willing labor is not equal to the demand, and hence the remedy of eight hours' work ceases of a necessity to be a remedy for an evil which no longer exists. The substance of the com-plaint on which the demand for the eight hour rule was presented has been removed. There is no longer a pretense for asking any man at work to divide his wages or his time with any other competent and willing workman, because whoever is willing to work and is capable of labor can find employment readily and promptly and at better wages as compared with the cost of living than have been paid for years. That pretext for the reduction of a day's work to eight hours will serve the small and petty demagogues no longer, and, so long as all willing workmen can find employment, it becomes a simple but direct question whether a man shall work ten hours a day for ten hours' wages, or eight hours a day for eight

honrs' wages. REAL SOUTHERN SENTIMENT. JEFFERSON DAVIS, late President of the late outhern Confederacy, and the Okolona States are rendering a great service to the country by telling the naked truth. The man and the newspaper represent the ex. Rebel people,—represent their passions, their hates, and their aspirations. JEFF DAVIS declares that there is not in the entire South one woman who is loyal to the Nation. And he is cheered to the echo by the Mississippi Democratic Press Convention. He decl that the "Lost Cause" is not lost, that it is " not dead but sleepeth," and every audience he addresses responds with a hearty amen.
The Okolona (Miss.) States is more frank and increases: it prospers. The States news paper declares that the States of the Nation are sovereign; that the Nation is their creature; that if Mississippi should lift her word to smite the Nation it would be the first duty of her citizens to fly to arms; that the people of the South "have no respect, no love, no reverence whatever for the Nation"; that they defy Federal laws; that they have accomplished the practical disfranchisement of the negro, notwithstanding the Constitution of the Nation conferring the right of suffrage upon him; that the States are the masters of the Nation, and that if Nationalists "cut any bloody capers in defiance of the established order of things" the dogma of State-supremacy will be forced down their slimy throats at the point of the bayonet." This is the senti-ment of the Okolona States; there is abundant evidence that it is also the sentiment of a large majority of the Southern white people. Many of their representatives in Congress profess loyalty to the Nation, but they deny that there is such a thing as a National election, and vote for every measure tending to restrict and cripple the National authority. Messrs. Lawar, Hill, and Bayard talk smoothly of peace, harmony, and loyalty to the reconstructed Union; but they vote with BLACKBURN and the rest of the hot-heads to crase from the statute-books all measures which conserve the supremacy of the Nation. At the safe distance of Washing-ton they denounce the editors of the Okolona States as ranters, but they vote precisely as the ranters rant. And when they return to their constituencies they "sing small" or sing in tune with the music provided by the States. In a word, the States understands Southern sentiment, and faithfully reflects it. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, makes spas-modic efforts at conservatism; but his constituents soon make themselves heard, and he quickly falls to the level of a revolutionist. At the election of 1878, in Charleston

ment of the contract with the Government under which they were constructed by Capt. James B. Eads are celebrated by the New Orleans Times in a half-delirious editorial which contains nearly as many falsehoods as it does sentential. tences. It is not true that the jettles have been completed according to the original understand-ing with the Government. It is not true that Capt. Eads has earned his money. It is not true that be deserves the gratitude of the country. It is not true that a channel of thirty feet has been secured. Capt. Eads has been much more successful at Washington than he has been at the South Pass. He has than he has been at the South Pass. He has procured the alteration of his contract, and played a hocus-pocus, fast-and-loose game with the Government. He has made the depth of water through the jetties, not the depth of water at the mouth of the river, the criterion of success or failure; and he has obtained a certificate of thirty leet of water through the jetties and twenty-six feet on the bar at the end S. C., a conservative Democrat offered him ties and twenty-six feet on the bar at the end self as a candidate for the Legislature on the platform of peace, harmony, and the Union. His fellow Democrats not only drove him away from the polls, but stuffed the ballot-boxes against him. He was defeated ignominiously! The platform of Now, it is perfectly immaterial to the country whether there are thirty or 3,000 feet of water whether there are thirty or 3,000 feet of water through the jettles if there is less water on the bar. A mile of water in depth through the jettles will not fleat ships over the bar. It is also true that the report of twenty-six feet of water on the bar is misleading, and, so far as the purposes of Government go, ridiculously false. The depth of twenty-six feet is obtained by averaging the soundings. But no ship going over the bar can average soundings. When it comes to a sounding below the average, if there is not water enough, it sticks. That is exactly what all the ships drawing over twenty-two feet of water do. No ship drawing twenty-six feet has gone over the States is in perfect accord with the fact that from the school-books of the South every sentiment tending to pro-mote National patriotism is carefully excluded. It is in perfect accord with the spirit of bitter animosity exhibited by every Southern Congressman toward the National army. It is in perfect accord with the Democratic Congressional caucus attempt to deprive the Nation of all supervisory power over Congressional elections. The platform of the States is a threat that the South will rule or rain ships drawing over twenty-two feet of water do. No ship drawing twenty-six feet has gone over the bar, or can go over it. The facts are notorious. Capt. Ears' claim to having completed his contract is preposterous. If he contracted to construct a channel for ships on paper, he has succeeded; but if he agreed to furnish a channel of water for vessels to float in, he has falled. The worst thing about his performance is, that, having failed, he has obtained the pay, and in some quarters the praise to which he was entitled only in case of succeas. the Nation by fraud and intrigue, since it failed to destroy it by the sword; and there is not a particle of evidence to show that the platform of the States is not, in fact, the platform of the great bulk of the Southern people. The Southern people do not support papers which violently antagonize their cherished continents; but they support the States! They do not tolerate wide differences of opinion on political or other questions; they objected to the negro voting the Republican ticket in Mississippi, and the objection was so forcible that the negro stopped voting! The States declares that the white people of Mississippi hate the

To get even with BENNER all Mayor HARRISON has to do is to discharge himself, and then have the Council disapprove of the removal. Then he will be on an equality with BENNER, who st, present is "a biger man than old

, and have remitted over \$1,500,000 Canadian fish and oil during five ye o secure the right to fisheries whice I us considerably less than \$200,000 order to secure the right to faberles which have yielded us considerably less than \$500,000 in that period; and as the treaty clause is to run fer five years more, we are to sacrifice yet another \$1,500,000 of revenue for a very slight gain, unless we can get Great Britain to consent to terminate the arrangement at once. As, however, the United States made the treaty and took part in the arbitration with open eyes, it is difficult to see on what grounds Secretary Evarts can now max for their termination. He may represent to the British that we have discovered that we made a very had hargain; but that is hardly a good claim for putting an end to a solemn agreement.

This reasoning is absurd and childish—even for the Herald. The Treaty of Washington provides for the termination of the fahery clauses, on notice, at the option of either party. It is no more an exhibition of bad faith to observe a sentiment almost unknown to the people of the lately second States; they rest secure in this knowledge; they bank on this capital, and their drafts are honored the capital, and their drafts are

Northern man so blind as not to see that, if

the people of Mississippi really love and reverence the Nation as Laman says they do,

they would throw the Okolona States press into the nearest frog-pond and banish the presumptious editors! The editors of the States know very well on which side their

bread is buttered. They know that "South-

ern society is a smoldering volcane, charged not only with the passions and hates of the Rebellion, but with the hot embers of 250 years of the reign of slavery." They

know that loyalty to the Nation is

honored -honored the more surely as they

are drawn with a pen dipped in gall on paper water-marked with bloody threats. The

sectional issue was raised by the Democratic

caucus at Washington,—the cancus con-trolled by Southern Congressmen. The BLACKBURN clan threatened revolution, the

would-be conservatives followed the radicals,

the Northern doughface hastened to give in

his adhesion, and soon the whole pack were

in full cry. What more natural than that

the inflammable South should start out on a

fresh crusade against the life of the Nation?

The match was struck at Washington; the

Okolona States lit its torch, and the flames

spread in every direction; and there

s nobody at the South with moral

courage enough to attempt to extinguish them. The plan is to seize possession of

the Government and subvert it. In the event of Democratic success in 1880, the

Southern wing of the party would have su-

preme control, with the power and disposi-

tion to strip the Nation, one by one, of all

its powers, leaving it as weak as it proved to

be under the Confederation a hundred years

ago. Under these circumstances, National-

ists would be reduced to the alternative of

consenting to the death of the Republic or

of fighting as rebels for its re-establishment.

This is the real issue which the country must

LOUISIANA REPUDIATION SCHEMES.

From one source comes the information that the Louisiana Constitutional Conven-

tion will adjourn next Saturday. From an

other source comes the statement that the

proposition to repudlate a large part of the State indebtedness will be reopened. If the former statement could be relied upon, it is

probable that any proposition looking to the partial repudiation of the State debt could be defeated; but, unfortunately, a Constitu-tional Convention in Louisiana is a conclave

of supreme powers. The law under which the Convention was called limited its exist

ence, but that fact will not make any differ-

ence to the Bourbon majority, which will

proceed to issue warrants for the per dien

the new Constitution to make them valid.

In case of a longer session, the

Bourbons who favor repudiation may live down and talk down the en-

ergetic opposition from the Republic-ans and Conservatives that startled them

out of their original design for "scaling" the

debt down to about 25 per cent of its face

value. The present debt, it must be remem-

bered, is only one-half of what the actual

debt was a few years ago. It was cut down

from about \$22,000,000 to about \$12,000,000,

on the pledge that a tax should be levied for

the regular payment of the interest on the

reduced principal. This pledge had the

guarantee of a constitutional amendmen

voted by the people, and every consideration

kept. Had the present Constitutional Convention started out with an emphatic renewal of the pledge, it would have been practicable, probably, to seeme the assent of the creditors to a reduction of the rate of inter-

est to 4 per cent. But considerations of

honor seem to have lost their hold upon the

desperate politicians of the South, and the

only element in Louisiana that has exercised

any restraint upon the repudiationists is made up of the "Radicals" and the "Con-servatives,"—the Republicans and that por-

tion of the native whites that look beyond

mere temporary possession of the offices. It

is to be hoped that Louisiana will be spared

the disgrace, New Orleans the actual loss, and the whole country the humiliation that would be incident to the success of any scheme of repudiation; and if adjournment

of the Convention can be constrained by

next Saturday, perhaps the dishonest ele-ment can be permanently defeated. In the meantime, the Bourbons have done every-

thing they could short of actual repudiation to destroy confidence and impair the credit

of the members and trust to the adop

meet in 1880.

no more an exhibition of bad faith to observ the treaty stipulations in terminating the afor-said clauses than it is to respect the treaty? all particulars so long as it is in force.

It is rumored that the late Mrs. Sanau Donsar, of Mississippi, who died recently in New Orleans. left a will giving her estate, including two large plantations in Mississippi and a fine residence at Beauview, on the seacoast, to Mr. Jayrenson Davis. It is further and that in making tails bequest Mrs. Donsar refers to the services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behilf of the South, and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behilf of the South, and reproves his countrymen for what she is their failure in gratitude and appreciation services, and regrets the small contribu-she is able to make for his relief.—So If the above is true, it is easy to understan

why old JEFF praised the Southern women for being unreconstructed, and gushed about them generally. But there is no need of wasting sympathy on Japperson. He is comfortably well off, having saved the plantation he owned before the War through the kindness of his brother, and then wrested from that brother's grandchildren, by an infamous legal trick, or half of their inheritance.

Gen. "Dick" TAYLOR in his book, "De struction and Reconstruction," published just before his death, asserted that he had seen "Yankee" cavalry men strapped to their saddles at Middletown, and "Yankee" dead wear ng breast-plates and cuirasses. The Adjutan General of the eavalry opposed to Gen. TAY-LOR, in a letter to the New York Nation, de-nounces both of these statements. Now comes a Southern editor who supports Gen. TAYLOR. We do not see that it is necessary to carry thi outed that the Yankes cavalry fought with at least as much courage and more success than their Southern opponents, and if they could do this incumbered as Gen TAYLOR says they were they deserve all the more credit.

The Republican candidates for Governor in New York having been duly announced, it is proper that the Democratic list should be forth-coming. At the head of this list, of course, is Gov. Robinson, who demands a re-elect Lieut.-Gov. Dorsherver is also a candidate Next comes Judge CHURCH, the perennial can didate for everything big in the Democrat party. BAMUEL J. TILDEN is said to be mo party. Samuel 3. Illeas is said to be averaged than half inclined to make the race again, with a view of forcing his name on the Democratic Convention for President. It would be a shrewd thing for Mr. Tilden if he should win, out political death if he should lose. The Dem ocratic party in New York now is less harm sions than at any time since the downfall of

Capt. Eans will now proceed to build bi double-gauge railroad for ocean-steamships be-tween the jetties and New Orleans. Then, and not till then, he will feel that his eally is accomplished and that New Orleans at last is open to "the navies of the world." Govcongress to appropriate \$400,000,000 for a rail-road that will transport a mud-scow weighing 100 tons; \$500,000,000 for a road that will carry a boat weighing 200 tons; and \$1,000,000 for each additional hundred tons capacity, until a road big enough to carry the Great Eastern is raalized, when Eads is to have an extra bonus of \$1,000,000,000. The scheme is said to be entirely feasible.

An interesting letter from Chicago was re-cently published in the New York Evengelist terian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. From the statements of the writer it appears that the Directors of the Seminary have reduced he salaries of three of the Pro the salaries of three of the Professors from \$8,000 to \$2,500, and at last to \$1,500, while the salary of Prof. Patton, though not paid at the present time, is charged to the Seminary to the full amount of \$4,500. The reasons for this marked discrimination in the treatment of different Professors are not stated. The friends of the Seminary will naturally inquire why these things are so, especially as they are being called upon for special contributions to its funds.

That the Secretary of the Treasury should desire the nomination of the Republican National Convention is the mark of a parfetly natural, honorable ambition: that he should receive it may be regarded as a highly improbable event, but certainly cannot be looked on as a contingency which the party ought to provide against.—New York Times.

No; there are other contingencies more to be apprehended. We are glad to see that the Times prints and approves and credits Secretary Sherman's disclaimer of the charge that he is using the patronage of his office to advance his Presidential aspirations.

Secretary McCrary has appointed an ex-Confederate officer to prepare for publication the Confederate archives in the possession of our Government, and it is immediately assumed by some that he has a selfish motive for so doing The appointment is proper and commendable of itself, and it is neither generous nor honest to go back of it to seek for motives other than those which appear on the surface. If the Con-federate Senators are to be bought by an appointment, they must be going very cheap this

by refusing to be nominated for the Presidence in 1848, when there was a dead-lock between the friends of VAN BUREN and those of Cass. ALLEN was a Cass man, and wouldn't consent to stand in the way of his friend, even though then there seemed to be no chance for the lat to win. It was lucky for WILLIAM that he didn't take the nomination, for he would surely have been beaten in the election, as Cass was. tim to the ferocity of a theological student, who had a grudge sgainst the Bishop and lay in wait for him, but through a pardonable mistake killed his brother. The story has all the marks of probability about it. We desire to add that it

is the custom of theological students in the Episcopal Church to kill their instructors when they become Bishops, just as the Zulus assegui John Sherman starts in the Presidential can-vass with this advantage: He avows himself as a candidate openly, and takes the responsibility like a man. It is time honest politicians should drop the sickening pretense of being "in the hands of their friends." Whoever has not the courage to cut loose from his friends in an

emergency, is not fit to be President. Shoestring CHALMERS, of Mississippi, has given notice of a competitive examination of candidates for West Point in his district. This is almost equivalent to giving the place to a col-ored boy, and will be some reparation on the part of Shoestring CHALMERS for stealing his seat in Congress from a colored man.

HANLAN is a "biger man 'n" LORNE in Can-ada to-day, and he is only 24 years old. His suc-cess in life is due solely to his knowing how to use his legs in a hoat. The theory up to this time has been that legs in a row-boat are a deon and a spare; but Mr. HANLAN has found

New Orions is to-day open to the florie and navies of the world.—New Orions Times.

We hope all the flores and navies of the world won's take this for gospel truth and rash off on

pre excursion to New Orleans New Orleans by water, they will undounted on the gauge, somewhere near the South Page

And to think that at one time we were almost in the humor to poke fun at GLOVER. It is really dis-tressing.—Atlanta Constitution.

If the Constitution only had as much fun to poke as it has disposition to poke it, it would be eminently successful as a funny paper.

Ask Juoge SIMBALL, of the Missian preme Court, or any reputable lowyer in the State (except JEFF DAVIS' counsel and the two Judges who decided in his favor), what he thinks of the legal trick by which JEFF DAVIS defranded his brother's grandchild

mission should be a survey of Capt Eng-cheek, and the recommendation of temporary levees therefor. We fear an overflow is immi-nent, and if it should take place it would cause incalculable damage. Mayor Hannison has made an emphatic.

intion "never, never, to open his mouth arain." Had he done this two months are and stack to it, he would now be a happier man. Gep. BURNSIDE believes that the Mos doctrine is a new and "nobby" style of men's neckwear, and he is immensely in favor of it.

PERSONALS.

Who will blow the Ohio fog-horn now? Mint-juleps stood yesterday at 15 cents in the shade. Epitaph for William Allen : Fog horn but

It turns out that Matt Benner is too big fee the " shelf." The best summer resort is where there is the least summer.

This is the season for leed drinks and the tra napire racket." To Mr. Anson: If at first you don't an

ceed, Troy, Troy again. It is generally feared that the Manitoba wave has been sunstruck.

Every dog has his day, and, indeed, ton many of them this season of the year. To Mrs. Langtry: Beauty is but skin deep, and don't let Miss Nellson scratch you.

Considering Mr. Harrison's eagle, it appears that Mr. Benner was out on a fowl. An English paper alludes to him as Dr. Weston. Because he is a great heeler, probably, Mr. Glover declares that his report was eaded; but merely because it kicked so, we dare

So many American statesmen are going to Europe that Europe's only hope is to com-

The attention of James G. Blaine is AL rected to the superior sun-striking facilities of St. Mr. Harrison to Matt Benner : Why, you

are the tree on which the fruit of my Weather is measured in the shade because, we suppose, it is put in the shade by the west St. Louis.

Observations of the Chicagos, recently aken, indicate that they stand several games in

we almost believe he has gone where there are

It is true that I was on the fence, but I was only getting out of the way of the David Davis. David Davis should keep in the sh

during this weather, and, indeed, during eve kind of weather. The cave-in of the Tilden mine up Michigan should be a prophetic warning of cave-in in 1880.

Sitting-Bull's real name is Tatanka-Yo-tanka. But he always allowed us to call him A table once used by Oliver Cromwell is

bridge, Conn. There appears to be a Tilden agent for every tramp in Ohio and Indiana, and the people generally prefer the trampa.

The Fenians being very quiet, the Buffalo Express is constrained to believe that they are given to the wearing of the blues.

Mr. Manton Marble has recently married, and the thought inevitably arises that a greater than the Louisiana liar may yet be born. George Eliot thinks of visiting America; and for such an honor we should even consent to

giving for the benefit of young men is almost good enough to have been followed by himself. We are informed that the sharks have not

arrived at Long Branch. A real nice shark is always particular as to the society it keeps. London Truth tells so many queer things, and gets itself into so many libel-suits, that we verily believe it is edited by a Lonislana man. Bob Ingersoll is guilty of paltry equivous tion. He says there is no hell merely because h knows that St. Louis is the other name for it.

Gentlemen, you are mistaken. I did not remore Marshal Benner. I merely referred to the excellence of the Marine Band.—Mayor Harrison.

The editor of the Okolona States can be quite readily distinguished from the mules in his neighborhood by the superior loudness of his bray. Mrs. Manton Marble is advised to look out for cipher dispatches, and it will be well to search Manton's pockets every morning before he wakes

Gerster's magnificent voice was first dis-covered by a musical director of Vienna, who neard her sing at the bead of a Roman Catholic rocession in a Hungarian village.

procession in a Hungarian village.

Mrs. Grant had invited the Princess Louise to visit her at Washington next winter; but it appears that Mrs. Grant is not the ruler of U. S. G., and, in view of his determination to stay abroad, will be compelled to send her regrets, etc.

The Prince of Wales says of the late Prince Imperial: "A more charming, a more promising young man has rarely existed. If it had been the will of Providence that he should have been called to succeed his father as Sovereign of that great country, our neighbor, I believe he would have proved an admirable Sovereign, and that he, like his father, would have been a true and great ally of this country." and great ally of this country."

OBITUARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 14.—Mrs. Susan Merriweather, ared 100 years, died to-day. She has been a resident of Galena fifty years, and made the first Protestant prayer in the State of Iowa-Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Terrare Haute, July 14.—William Thashes, for sixty-two years past a resident of this city. died yesterday at his home near here. He was one of the ploneer settlers of the State, and one of the first printers in the West.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Additional Additional State of the State, and one of the ploneer settlers of the State, and one of the first printers in the West.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Additional Mich., July 14.—John theward, a venerable pegro, the history of whose life appeared in The Tribunar and other Western uppers a year ago, died last night from the effects of falling from a load of hay Saturday. He was nearly 100 years old. Born a slave in South Carolina, he purchessed his own and his wife's freedom, and amassed a large property, but was compelled to sacrifice all and fly North to save his and his partner's life.

St. Paut., July 14.—Col. G. Hewitt, an old and well-known citizen, died to-day.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM ALLEN.
CHILLIOTER, O., July 14.—The funeral of ex.
Gov. William Allen took place this morals, from Fruit Hill. Business throughout the clip was generally suspended, and many business houses and dwellings were draped in mourana Amous the many distinguished visitors presented as a first population of the State officials. The cortege was very imposing, and the entire populate example of the line of the many contents.

SPORTING

Programme of Races of the gatta at K

Providence Beate and Cincin Bosto

Engagement of a Chicago-

AQUA'

THE RECKUK

KROKUK, Ia., July 14. fully ready for the aquatice morrow afternoon,—the sec of the Mississippi Valley ciations. Most of the Farraguts of Chicago were Wednesday morning last. commodations are provided ing Club, of St. Louis; the of Chicago; the Minneso Paul: the Peoria Boat C ting Association: the Moline; the Milwaukee B date Rowing and Athletic daie Rowing and Athletic Boat Club; the Mitchell R waukee: Rock leiand Athle Boat Club; and the Davenp are 220 two clubs in Keck crews in the races. Nearly been provided quarters in I the boat-house, and the Cox work in charge is to be cunusual success. Nearly spoken to The Tribung recompromising way of his THE COL

The bost-bouse, or, rat large building for the stora ing to visitors, which is ab been erected,—are over central part of town, and " line is a mile above the line is a fine above the course, as it may not be go is on the Government Os eight miles long, with an affect, depth from five to eight afforded. The canal com feet, depth from five to eig is afforded. The canal com of the city, and runs northy for rowing is from the lo lock, two and one-half the mile course laid off for nearly straight, 420 feet wie 490 at the turn. It is free tions, and can be relied upo For a training course for I this water cannot be excelled the nine races they will he heats, and this is not alwa boats can be watched without the nine races they will he heats, and this is not alwa boats can be watched without the boat-house, 500 or 60 middle lock. Here is a But a train of twenty coach Chicago, Burlington & Quafford the beat yew possible of the proposite the boats from and will not at any time be from the rowing-water.

TUESDAT'S PR One of the three days is the intention being to have On Tuesday, the first day,

on Tuestay, the list day, gramme:

JUNIOR SINGLE

1. Burlington Club — Burlings. Colors, cardinal

2. Riverdale Club—Riverd
Billings. Colors, scarlet.

3. Madison Club—Madison
Gill. Color, black and veile

4. Mitchell Club—Milwa
Richter. S. Minnesota Club—St. 1 Underwood, cherry and wh Jr., blue: W. S. Getty, whi C. Brecker, gray.

6. Farragut Club—Chicage more, W. V. Booth, T. Rayn Lawrence, H. P. Darlington.

blue, 7. Lurline Club-Minnes Bassett, blue; A. W. Kreec 8. Peoria Club-Peoria, I and white.

9. Sylvan Club Moline.

SENIOR FOUR-OA 1. Modec Club, St. Lo Brust Cole, Tanasig, Will

and tan,
2. Sylvan Club, Moltre III.
H. Lewis, James Resbrough,
stitutes, Charles A. Barnard,
3. Dixon Club, Dixon, III.
B. McMartin, M. Hutchinson
stitutes, Ned Howell, J. Rue
and blue.
4. Farraget Club, Chicago. and bine.

4. Farragut Club, ChicagoMuchmore, G. T. Muchmore,
stitutes, C. A. Billings, A.
maroon and blue.

1. Sylvan Club-Moline. George W. Cooper, John W. Substitutes, W. M. Brown Substitutes, W. M. Brown, blue.

2. Peoria Club—Peoria, III Charles S. Cockle, W. W. Ek Blue and white.

3. Modoc Club—St. Louis, C. A. Green, George Brungar substitute, Ed Parceila. Bit 4. Lurline Club—Minneap McC. Reve, W. L. Bassett, R. L. Whitney, Substitute, biue and white.

5. Dixon Club—Dixon, Ill. T. B. McMartin, M. Hutch Substitutes, Ned Howell, crange and blue.

6. Burlington Club—Burlin ler. C. M. Schenck, C. E. Substitute, E. S. Phelps. White.

white.
7. Farragut Club—Chicago,
Muchmore, W. W. Young
Billings, A. O Downs. Colo
8. Davenport Club—Daven
ton, A. J. Hirsehl, E. J. Ro
Substitutes, C. M. Putman,
Omises the Company of the Company
Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
Company of the C Owing to the large numb junior single and four-oas will be rowed in beats on winners of such trial heats in heats as the first event of There is little doubt that the most successful ever held we THE MISSELDER.

most successful ever held w
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLET Re

medial Dismatch to

KECKUK, Is., July 14.—
Convention of the Mississ
Association met at headq
evening. President J. C. C
ton, presided, and Actin
Giover, of Chicago, was in
call of delegates showed re
from Madisson, St. Louis,
Chicago, Minneapolis, St. E
kuk, Rock Island, Moline,
port, the attendance being
The Secretary read his y
indicated strength and
the Mississippi Valley
second only to the
the year the Associ
st clubs and lost two by
Treasurer's report was also Treasurer's report was also one item being cash in banish the Executive Committee i berahip the Keckuk, Dixon Louis Clubs, five of them, Louis Clubs, five of them, mously. The Convention Cedar Rapids Club into m of the Association were elegen, as follows: President Louis; Vice-President, J. Louis Secretary and Treasurers and Treasurere

Louis; Vice-President, J.
ton; Secretary and Treas
Chicago; Commodore, J. L.
Commodore, F. W. Gould,
J. C. Hughes, Keokuk; Exe
act with the officers who
beas, W. H. Hyndman, St.
Chicago; E. C. Parsons, I
Madison. L. B. Glover, T.
Hyndman were appointed
vise the by-laws. The local
ratta is left to the Executive
meets in January. BASE-BA

BASE-B.

In Sunday's TRIBUNE

Bouncement that the Utics
The Captain of the pine will be controlled last year ings, and, as soon as the mof a job reached this cit communicated with him view to securing his service the season. Yesterday attations were completed, and Romsen will reach here and the White Stockings in the is Gore being laid off. This team may surprise some, as am may surprise some, a binion that Dalrymole no my other member of the

at at one time we were almost to fen at GLOVER. It is really disdion only had as much fun to sposition to poke it, it would be sful as a funny paper.

MRALL, of the Mississ any reputable lawyer in the any reputation any reputation in the property of the favor, what he thinks by which JEFF DAVIS defraudgrandchildren of their property.

of the Mississippi River Com-be a survey of Capt. EADS' we fear an overflow is immihould take place it wo

on has made an emphatic resover, to open his mouth again."
two mouths ago and stuck to be a happier man.

a believes that the Monnon and "nobby" style of men's e is immensely in favor of it. ERSONALS.

the Ohio fog-horn now? tood yesterday at 15 cents in

William Allen : Fog horn but hat Matt Benner is too big for

mer resort is where ther on for iced drinks and the

: If at first you don't su again. ly feared that the Manitoba

as his day, and, indeed, too gtry: Beauty is but skin deep, lson scratch you. Mr. Harrison's eagle, it apaper was out on a fowl.

aper alludes to him as Dr.

be he is a great heeler, probably.

leclares that his report was

ly because it kicked so, we dare

erican statesmen are going to ope's only hope is to come over

of James G. Blaine is dito Matt Benner : Why, you which the fruit of my heart is

out in the shade by the weather of

of the Chicagos, recently he has gone where there are no

t I was on the fence, but I should keep m the shade her, and, indeed, during every

real name is Tatanka-Yo-always allowed us to call him used by Oliver Cromwell is

possession of a Mr. Judge, of ars to be a Tilden agent for Ohio and Indiana, and the people

being very quiet, the Buffalo Marble has recently marris nevitably arises that a greater than r may yet be born.

thinks of visiting America; ed in her next novel.

advice which Chastine Cox is meat of young men is almost good sen followed by himself. med that the sharks have not Branch. A real nice shark is al-as to the society it keeps. th tells so many queer things, into so many libel-suits, that we is edited by a Louisiana man.

l is guilty of paltry equivocapais is the other name for it. you are mistaken. I did not Benner. I merely referred to the Marine Band.—Mayor Harrison.

f the Okolona States can be tinguished from the mules in his the superior loudness of his bray. Marble is advised to look out ches, and it will be well to search severy morning before he wakes

gnificent voice was first dis-quesical director of Vienna, who t the head of a Roman Catholic dungarian village.
had invited the Princess

had invited the Princess or at Washington next winter; but its. Grant is not the ruler of U. S. or of his determination to stay compelled to send her regrets, etc. of Wales says of the late; "A more charming, a more man has rarely existed. If it ill of Providence that he should to snoceod his father as Sovereign many, our neighbor, I believe he red an admirable Sovereign, and father, would have been a true this country."

Disputch to The Tribune.

July 14.—Mrs. Susan Merrico years, died to-day. She has of Galena fitty years, and made int prayer in the State of Iowa Dispetch to The Tribuna.

July 14.—William Thasher, are past a resident of this city, this home near here. He was the settlers of the State, and one or settlers of the State, and one in the history of whose life applications of the state of the settlers of the State of the State of the State of the settlers of the settlers of the State of the settlers of the

OF WILLIAM ALLEN.
O., July 14.—The funeral of exilen took place this moraing Business throughout the city aspended, and many business tings were draped in mourance distinguished visitors present re (tov. Bishop, Lieut-Gow. of the State officials. The imposing, and the entire populated on the line of the present records.

Programme of the First Day's Races of the Rowing Regatta at Keokuk.

Providence Beaten by Cleveland. and Cincinnati by Boston.

Engagement of a New Fielder for Chicago-Local Turf -Notes,

> AQUATIC. THE KROKUK REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. fully ready for the aquatic event which begins to-morrow afternoon,—the second annual regata of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Asociations. Most of the crews are here. The Parraguts of Chicago were the first to arrive on Wednesday morning last. To-day's trains and Wednesday morning last. To-day's trains and boats will bring the remaining delegations. Accommodations are provided for the Modoc Rowing Club, of St. Louis; the Farragut Boat Club, of Chicago; the Minnesota Boat Club, of St. Faul: the Peoria Boat Club; the Burlington Boating Association; the Sylvan Boat Club, of Adjing: the Milwanker Boat Club, of Milwanker Boat Club, of Boating Association: the Sylvan Boat Club, of Moline; the Milwankee Boat Club; the Kiverdsie Rowing and Athletic Club; the Madison Boat Club; the Mitchell Rowing Club, of Milwankee: Rock Island Athletic Club; the Dixon Boat Club; and the Davenport Boat Club. There are also two clubs in Keokuk which will have trees in the races. Nearly all these crees have been provided quarters in private families near the boat-house, and the Committee having that work in charge is to be congratulated on its unusual success. Nearly every oarsman has spoken to The Tribune correspondent in an uncompromising way of his entertainment.

The bost-house, or, rather, houses,—for a large building for the storage of boats belonging to visitors, which is abundantly ample, has been erected,—are over a mile from the central part of town, and "the start-and-finish" line is a mile above the boat-houses. The course, as it may not be generally understood, is on the Government Canal. This itself is eight miles long, with an average width of 400 feet, depth from five to eight feet. Still water is afforded. The canal commences at the centre of the city, and runs northward. The part used for rowing is from the lower to the middle lock, two and one-half miles in length. The mile course laid off for the recents is very nearly straight, 420 feet wide at the start and 400 at the turn. It is free from any obstructions, and can be relied upon for smooth water. For a training course for two or three crews this water cannot be excelled, but for a large regatta there is hardly enough of it. Where there are more than four entries in any one of the nine races they will have to be rowed in heats, and this is not always satisfactory. The boats can be watched without difficulty over the entire course. The start is one mile north of the boat-house, 500 or 600 feet south of the middle lock. Here is a large amphilichetre. But a train of twenty coaches furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will afford-the best view possible. This train will keep opposite the boats from beginning to end, and will not at any time be more than 200 feet from the rowing-water.

One of the three days is as good as the other, the intention being to have no "greatest day." On Tuesday, the first day, we have this pro-

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS. 1. Burlington Club - Burlington, Ia., C. M. Scheneck. Colors. cardinal and white.
2. Riverdale Club—Riverdale, Ill., Charles A. Billings. Colors, scarlet.
3. Madison Club—Madison, Wis., Thomas H. Gill. Color, black and yellow.
4. Mitchell Club — Milwaukee, Wis., A. J. Richter.

Scher.

Minnesota Club—St. Paul, Minn., W. H., Daderwood, cherry and white; William Rhodes, fr., blue; W. S. Getty, white and gray; George 6. Brecker, grav.
6. Farragut Club—Chicago, George T. Muchmore, W. V. Booth, T. Raymond Eddy, James A.
Lawrence, H. P. Darlington. Colors, maroon and Inc.
7. Lurine Club—Minneapolis, Minn., W. L.
lassett, blue; A. W. Kreech, white and blue.
8. Peoria Club—Peoria, Ill., A. W. Beasley, blue

and white.

9. Sylvan Club-Moline, Id., B. F. Tillinghast.

SENIOR FOUR-CARED SHELLS.

1. Modoc Club, St. Louis-Franklin Ferris,
Ernst Cole, Tanssig, William Kelley. Substi-

and ian,

2. Sylvan Club, Moline III.—Ben B. Peregoy, W.

H. Lewis, James Rosborough, W. V. Cooper, Substitutes, Charles A. Barnard, J. M. Waters.

3. Dixon Club, Dixon, III.—J. L. Camp, Jr., T.

B. McMartin, M. Hutchinson, G. D. Laing, Substitutes, Ned Howell, J. Rueland, Colors, eringe and blue. 4. Farragat Club, Chicago—C. S. Downs, J. E. Muchmore, G. T. Muchmore, W. W. Young. Subtitistes, C. A. Billings, A. O. Downs. Colors, naroon and blue.

JUNIOR FOUR-GARRED SHELLS.

1. Sylvan Club-Moline. Hl., F. W. Keator, George W. Cooper, John W. Good, E. H. Anthony. Substitutes, W. M. Brown, F. H. Head. Dark

Substitutes, W. M. Brown, F. H. Head. Dark blue.

2. Peoria Club—Peoria, Ill., George I, Brown, Charles S. Cockle, W. W. Hook, Herbert Walker. Blue and white.

3. Modoc Club—St. Louis, Mo., Jacob Stampf, C. A. Green, George Brungard, Theodore Saizman. Substitute, Ed Parcells. Blue and tan.

4. Lurline Club—Minneapolis, Minn., Charles McC. Reve, W. L. Bassett, Thomas M. Levering, R. L. Whitney. Substitute, R. R. Rand. Colors, blue and white.

5. Dixon Club—Dixon, Ill., J. L. Camp, Jr., T. B. McMartin, M. Hutchinson, G. D. Laing. Substitutes, Ned Howell, J. Rueland. Colors, orange and blue.

6. Burlintton Club—Burlington, Ia., C. C. Fowler, C. M. Schenck, C. E. Osgood, J. J. Ohrt. Substitute, E. S. Phelps. Colors, cardinal and white.

white.
7. Farragut Club—Chicago, C. S. Downs, J. E. Muchmore, W. W. Young. Substitutes, C. A. Billings, A. O. Downs. Colors, marcon and blue. S. Davenoort Club—Davenport, Ia., R. M. Westen, A. J. Hirsehl, E. J. Rowse, J. R. Fleming. Substitutes, C. M. Putman, W. H. Martin. Substitutes, C. M. Putman, W. H. Martin.

Owing to the large number of entries in the junior single and four-oared shell races they will be rowed in beats on the first day. The winners of such trial heats will row the deciding heats as the first event of the succeeding day. There is little doubt that the regatta will be the most successful eyer held west of Toledo. THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BOWING ASSOCIATION.

most successful ever held west of Toledo.

THE MISSISSIPI VALLEY ROWING ASSOCIATION.

mecial Dismatch to The Tribume.

KROKUK, Ia., July 14.—The second annual Convention of the Mississipol Valley Rowing Association met at headquarters on Monday evening. President J. C. Osgood, of Burlington, presided, and Acting Secretary L. B. Glover, of Chicago, was in his chair. The roll-call of delegates showed representatives present from Madison, St. Louis, Burlington, Dixon, Chicago, Minneapolla, St. Paul, Riverdale, Keokuk, Rock Island, Moline, Peoria, and Davenport, the attendance being very nearly full. The Secretary rend his yearly report, which indicated strength and growth, making the Mississippi Valley Association rank second only to the National. During the year the Association has gained at clubs and lost two by consolidation. The Treasurer's report was also equally satisfactory, one item being cash in bank \$533. The action of the Executive Committee in admitting to membership the Keokuk, Dixon, Davenbort, and St. Louis Clubs, five of them, was confirmed unanimously. The Convention received, also, the Cedar Rapids Club into membership. Officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, J. A. St. John, St. Louis; Vice-President, J. C. Oscood, Burlington; Secretary and Treasurer, L. B. Glover, Chicago; Commodore, F. W. Gould, Molline; Ensign, Dr. J. C. Hughes, Keokuk; Executive Committee to set with the officers who are ex-officio members, W. H. H. Hudman, St. Paul; C. A. Billings, Chicago; E. C. Parsons, Dixon; T. H. Gill, Madison. L. B. Glover, T. H. Gill, and W. H. Hyndman were appointed a Committee to revise the by-laws. The location of the next re-traits is left to the Executive Committee, which beets in January. meets in January.

BASE-BALL.

REMSEN-ENGAGED BY CHICAGO. In Sunday's TRIBUNE appeared the an-acuncement that the Utics Club had disbanded. The Captain of the nine was Remsen, who play-ed centre-field last year for the White Stockand, as soon as the news that he was out of a job reached this city, President Halbert communicated with him by telegraph with a ties to securing his services for the balance of the season. Yesterday afternoon the negotia-tions were completed, and to-morrow morning hemsen will reach here and play centre-field for the White Stockings in the game with the Troys, fore being laid off. This disposition of the many surprise some, as it was the general child that Dalrymole needed rest more than any other member of the nine. That young the worder, says he has braced up effectual—

The disposition. The names of some of the students are mixed in this story; but, of course, under the circumstances, it would be unjust to make them public.

The Great Change in Capt. Rynders.

Springlad (Mass.) Resublices.

The well-known Capt. Rynders.

City, the head-centre of one of the most desper-

ly and for good, and that hereafter his field will be played in the way it should be. Nobody doubts Dairymple's shifty, if he only chooses to exert it, and this he says he means to do. The engagement of Remsen will strengthen the team waterially, especially in fielding, and, as he has been batting well this season, nothing will be lost by the retirement of Gore.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Chicago vs. Troy this afternoon at 3:80. The Buffalos are on the lookont for a good change catcher.

change catcher.

Remsen is the only man of the Uticas that has secured an engagement.

The Syracuse Stars are reported to have angaged Woodhead, late of the Manchesters. Crowley, of the Buffalos, is laid up with a sore thumb, and has gone to Philadelphia on a pleasure tour.

pleasure tour.

McKinnon, of the Rochesters, is still in bed, and it is officially announced that he will play no more this season. The Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in a black cat, and the Chicagos put their faith in the players they give up in despair, as defeat is believed sure to follow.—Exchange.

The Rockford Club appears to have been The Rockford Club appears to have been guilty of some very small practice in relation to the games its team was to have played last Thursday and Friday with the Dubuques. Mr. Bredberg, of this city, had been mutually agreed upon by the managers of the Rockford and Dubuque Clubs as umpire, and went from this city to Rockford last Thursday morning to so act. On reaching there the Rockfords refused to allow him to serve, insisting upon putting in a local man. Of course, there was nothing for the Dubuques to do but forfeit the games, which they did. There was not the slightest reason why the Rockfords should have objected to Mr. Bredberg, especially after they had agreed to his serving. He is known to be a perfectly fair man, and was wanted by Harry Wright to umpire the Boston-Cincinnati games last week, being obliged to decline the offer on account of the previous engagement at Rockford.

BOSTON VS. CINCINNATI.

BOSTON VS. CINCINNATL Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

CINCINNATI, O., July 14.—The game between Cincinnati and Boston to-day was the one post-poned because of rain last Thursday. It was chiefly remarkable for bad play of the Cincinnati players, who were easily defeated by a score of 8 to 4. Seweral changes were made in both nati players, who were easily defeated by a score of 8 to 4. Several changes were made in both nines. Bond and Suyder laid off, Foley pitched, and Hawes caught. Corgawell played first, Morrill third, Sutton short, and Houck right. Of the Cincinnatis, Foley and Barnes laid off because of injuries, and Hotaling was brought in to play third, Burke short, and a young player of the Star Club, Wagner, was sent into the middle field. The game opened loosely in the field with both clubs. Boston, however, ceased all errors after the first inning, while Cincinnati don thit Foley till toward the close, the successful men being Hotaling and Keily, who made two runs each. Boston hit W. White hard. Score by Innings.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS PROVIDENCE IN THIRTEEN

Providence......0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Earned rans—Cleveland, 3; Providence, 1.
Two-base hit—Brown.
Three-base hit—Glasscock and Phillips.
First on errors—Cleveland, 3; Providence, 4.
First on balls—O'Rourke, 2; Brown.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Providence, 9.
Passed balls—Kennedy, 3.
Wild pitch—Mitchell, 1.
Strack out—Cleveland, 5; Providence, 9.
Base-hits—Cleveland, 16; Providence, 11.
Total bases—Cleveland, 20; Providence, 12,
Reached base—Cleveland, 21; Providence, 16.
Muffed fly—Mathews.
Muffed-thrown balls—Glasscock, McGeary.
Wild throws—Kennedy, McCormick, Mitchell,
Brown, 3; flague, 2; Mathews.
Errors—Cleveland, 4; Providence, 8.
Balls called—Mitchell, 198; Ward, 114,
Strikes called—Mitchell, 37; Ward, 23,
Time—Two bours and fifteen minaics.

Strikes cailed—Mitchell, 37; Ward, 2 Time—Two bours and fifteen minates. Umpire—McLean.

THE TURF.

TRACK TALK. Bonesetter, after trotting here next week, will start East, taking part in the races at Cleve-land, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Hartford, and

Proteine gave out completely in her race at Louisville last week, and Hannis, her only com-petitor, was under the weather, both being af-fected by the intense heat. A correspondent inquires whether Bodine will be admitted in the special race to be trotted on the last day of the meeting next week. No objections have yet been made to his entering, but it is not probable that his owner will allow the horse to start.

A number of noted trotters that are to take part in the meeting next week are at the track. Frank Van Ness and John Splan arrived Sunday from Louisville, having in their stables Rarus, Bonesetter, Monroe Chief, Adelaide, Col. Lewis' Calmar and others. Hopeful, who has been here for two weeks, is looking fine.

MILWAUKER.

Special Disnatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 14.—The following is MILWAUKER, Wis., July 14.—The following is the programme issued to-day for the great trotting meeting to be held here from Aug. 26 to 29, inclusive: First day, Tuesday, Aug. 26, No. 1, \$1,000, for 2:40 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100; No. 2, \$1,000, for 2:26 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100. Second day, Wednesday, Aug. 27, No. 3, \$1,000, for three-minute class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100; No. 4, \$1,000, for 2:19 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100. Third day, Thursday, Aug. 28, No. 5, \$1,000, for 2:30 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100, No. 6, \$1,000, for all pacers, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100. No. 7, \$1,000 for 2:22 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100. Fourth day, Friday, August 29, No. 8, \$1,000 for 2:50 class, first \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100; No. 9, \$2,000, free-for-all, first \$1,000, second \$500, third \$300, fourth \$300. In this purse four entries are required to fill and three to start.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM. The walk for the O'Leary 75-hour belt has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the ina-bility of the referee to secure the Exposition Building at present.

The Seymour Homicide-A Horrible Sus

The Seymour Homicide—A Horrible Suspicion.

New York Herald, July 12.

Nothing beside an occasional petty and worthless idea was suggested until vesterday, when a story was given to the authorities that, to say the best for it, is extremely improbable. It would not be considered by the authorities for an instant were they not assured by persons who are conversant with the facts that a portion of the story is true. Whether the disputes in the seminary could lead to murder no one has dared to whisper, but when it is said that the finger of suspicion is first pointed from the seminary itself the authorities cannot do less than exhaust every possible means to unveil the truth. The story, in short, is to the effect that Mr. Seymour was shot deliberately by some persons who, it is intimated, were at one time, or are now, inmates of the seminary, they mistaking him for Bishop Seymour. This would seem too absurd for a moment's credence were it not that it is a well-known fact to those interested that the disputes between Racine and St. Stephen's Colleges are continued with bitter enmity at the seminary. The course of Bishop Seymour in those disputes, it is said, has given most intense displeasure to many of those interested, and, it is further alleged, has excited a feeling of bitter hatred toward the Bishop himself. The whole matter may be summed up in the expression of one of the students to a reporter of the Hera'd some months ago. He said: "The feeling against the Bishop himself. The names of some of the students are mixed in this story; but, of course, under the cirumstances, it would be unjust to make them public.

ate political clube that ever existed in this country, has been happily converted, and is now a bright and shining light in the Methodist Church, and can quote Scripture like a parson. He told the writer that he never knew real happiness until he was converted, and became a professing Christian.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

There is every prospect that "Engaged" during the coming week will do a good business, for, in spite of the unusually oppressive weather last night, the piecs drew people enough to make a most respectable showing. McVicker has been introducing some patent ventilators in the roof of his theatre, by means of which a current of cool air is in constant circulation. A good deal has been said regarding the cleverness and the fun of Gilbert's new work, the ability of the players, etc., but little has been written regarding the setting of the play. Messrs. Malmsha and Rogers are always conscientious artists, but the ability shown in the scene in which occurs the first act of "Engaged" deserves much praise. It is laid in Scotland. To the right a cottage, characteristic of the country, nesties among the trees; to the left there is a rustic bridge crossing a stream which is lost among the hills. In the distance a range of heather-clad mountains border a clear lake, and hamlets can be seen here and there upon the landscape, the whole formings charming picture, exquisite in color and design. M'VICKER'S.

The Megatherians began their fourth week of their engagement last night. With the exception of Dougherty, the company remains the same as on the opening night, that delineator of segro life having been dropped from the troupe. Billy Emerson resumes a position on the extreme end, and be certainly is an improvement upon the man he succeeded. The bill was a good one, the first part comprising selections from "The Chimes of Normandy," "Don't Wiggle the Baby," "She Has Gone Away," "My Pretty Rose," "A Man with Many Names," "A Hundred Fathoms Deep," and other songe. Hooley's treasury, like that of other houses, is suffering through the weather. HOOLEY'S.

Since Saturday night, when the orchestra re-belled, the serio-comics, sentimental singess, and clog-dascers here have been aided in their endeavors by a piano. To-night a full corps of fiddlers will occupy the seats vacated, so the manager says, and everything will go along smoothly. In addition to a crude variety bill last night, Mr. Charles Fisher appeared in a sensational comedy drama entitled "Saved at Seven," which made the gods howl.

On Friday last at his residence, No. 216 Smith street, Brooklyn, Mr. George Griffiths, a minstreet, Brooklya, Mr. George Griffiths, a minstreet man of some celebrity, ided. His career was a varied one. According to the New York Times, he was apprenticed to a lawyer, and subsequently to a practical engineer. He abandoned the more solid pursuits of life for a career which lies nearer its surface, and in which he was camenently successful. He was born sta Gloucester, Mass., March 21, 1828, out when he was only 6 months old the family removed to Boston. He studied music with great assibility, and in time became a member of the Boston Giec Club, which used to give concerts in the towns adjacent to Bostoo. In his 23d year he became a member of a minstrel company known as the Boston Harmonists, and matte his first appearance at Palmyra, N. Y. A short time afterward he joined Gray's Warolers, with whom he traveled through the country, and he next attached hisself to Jerry Bryant's Minstrels. In July, 1858, he joined Wood's Minstrels. In July, 1858, he joined Wood's Minstrels, who were then performing at No. 448 Broadway, and in 1855 he was a member of a company organized by R. M. Hooley for the purpose of a Western tour, which had its culminating success at San Francisco. On his return to New York, he became a partner of Messars. Hooley & Campbell, who conducted Niblo's Balcon, on the site of the purpose of a Western tour, which had its culminating success at San Francisco. On his return to New York, he became a partner of Messars. Hooley & Campbell, who conducted Niblo's Balcon, on the site of the present Niblo's Theatre. He was the conducted the present Niblo's Theatre. He was the comp strel man of some celebrity, died. His career was a varied one. According to the New York

MAPLESON'S DOINGS. "Cherubino," of the London Figare, says he tled by telegram the engagement for his Amercan season of Miss Annie Louise Carey, the eading artist of Mr. Max Strakosch's company. Mr. Mapleson contracts to pay her \$15,000 for five months. The engagement has also been signed for the United States of Mme. Trebeili. the contralto. Signor Magnani, who produced the contraito. Signor Magnani, who produced 'Aida' at Cairo, at the Scala, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, is now duplicating the scenery, so that Verdi's latest work may be played with scenery from his brush simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Mapleson has also resolved to further increase the American oschestra, which, under the direction of Signor Arditi, will now consist of ninety players (sixteen first violins and other instruments in proportion), while another dozen artists will be added to the chorus, which, consisting of seventy-two picked voices, will thus be one of the finest opera-choirs which has ever visited the United States. In regard to the New York Academy of Music, the Directors have agreed to construct seventy-six extra seats on the third tier, a new suite of offices is being made for the Director, a new drop-curtain is being painted, tier, a new suite of offices is being made for the Director, a new drop-curtain is being painted, and, in order to obviate the necessity for ladies to wait in draughty corridors, a new crush-room is to be built on the sidewalk, capable of holding 300 people." The same writer also says that during his forthcoming New York season Mr. Mapleson will test the electric light as an illuminator for the borders and wings, and that the Directors of the Academy have agreed to heat all the dressing-rooms by steam.

SUMMER-CONCERT. At Baum's Pavilion, this evening, Rosenbecker's Chicago Orchestra will present the following programme: "Arcona March," Zikhoff; Overture to "The Merry Spepherd," Adam; Waltz, "Harmony in Heaven," Zieher; Duet Waltz, "Harmony in Heaves," Zener; Duet from "Elvira," Leuther; Overture to "Mignon," Thomas; "Fantasie Caprice," Vieux-temps; "Turkischer Scharwache," Michaelis; Selections from Mendelssohn's works, Schriener; Selection from "Carmen," Rizet; Polka-Mazourka, "One Heart and Soul," Stranss; Gavotte, "Marie Theiese," Neustadt; Quadrille, "Harmond Kinder," Balfe.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Adele Belgarde has still some money left. She says she will travel again next sea-

W. J. Lemoyne is making a new character wig by the baboling brooks that kiss the Susque-J. M. Hill, manager of Den Thompson, it is

said has made a year's contract with Lawrence Barrett. The Church-Choir "Pinafore" party began the second week of their present engagement at Haverly's last night. Mr. Locke wants Haverly to take his Church-Choir "Pinafore" to San Francisco,—that is, if its members can leave their churches for a month.

A buriesque melodrama entitled, "Drink Without a Reade," written by Measra Savile Clarke and Lewis Clifton, is to be brought out at the London Folly.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clayton, the son-in-law and the daughter of Dion Boucleault, have arrived in New York. Mr. Clayton comes to be Lord-Lieutenant of his father-in-law's managerial empire, and appears at Booth's in September. Mr. Charles Forbes is in the city. He takes the road again on Aug. 15. For his organization he has secured Mr. A. A. Mallon and wife, Mr. F. Hilliard and wife, Paul Harland, E. S. Sulli-yan, Scott Marble, Miss Theo Land, Miss Flora Newton.

Lester Wallack, remarks the San Francisco Advertiser, the pet of the New York theatrical world, playing to empty beaches in San Francisco! What a commentary upon the taste of this very cosmopolitan public! Denman Thompson the period of the

are sorry that the great Wallack will take back with him the remembrance of such a comparivertised in the Baltimore papers to appear as ttaiph Rackstraw in "Pinafore," on Friday, July it, the celebrated comedian, Owens, being the Admiral. Et tu, Brute! Admirel. Et 64, Brute!

The Abbe Liest was recently the recipient of various delicate attentions from a hotel-keeper at Wiesbaden. When he desired to tase a bath the proprietor was thoughtful enough to have a piano placed in the bath-room.

Manager Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, is at Stamford, Coun., where his chief amusement seems to be the squirting of water from a hose on the lawn fronting his house to see if he can get the grass as green as a church choir singer, who, after a week of "Pinafore" singing, wants to play Hamlet.

Sarah Bernhardt has resigned her position as societaire of the Comedie Francaise while in a pet. It is not expected, however, that it will be accepted by the administration. A telegram from London to the Cork Examiner, however, says that ahe has accepted an offer of £80,000 (\$400,000) and all expenses paid for two years' performance, during six months of each, in the United States.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Music Trade Review, July 11.

LONDON.

LONDON, June 28.—1 sent you a few lines LONDON, June 28.—I sent you a few lines about the Kellogg's appearance as Aida. I do not take back my onlinon that her voice is unchanged and her acting improved. She is, as ever, a good musician; she knows her part; her middle register, though of unsympathetic timbre, is fair, but her higher notes are thin. She bre, is fair, but her higher notes are thin. She cannot express passion, and what expression she has is still unnatural. She is not the woman to render the love and devotion, the despair and shame of the slave who is the rival of her mistress. Her success may be described as a success festime, got up by her countrymen, who remembered her in old times, fitteen or twenty years ago. Let the English journals say what they will, Kellogg, as Aida, was not a success. I do not say, however, that the performance was not a success.

not a success.

Mapleson is bringing out more noveltles Another and another still succeeds. He has put up Frapolli as Faust and Mr. Carieton as Valenup Frapolli as Faust and Mr. Carieton as Valen-tine. The former had not yet filled here such an important part, and he made good use of the opportunity. Carleton was excellent. The nov-elty, however, about which I am most concerned to write is the appearance of Candidus in "Lo-hengrin." He had a great and well-merited success as the Knight of the Suan, and America can congratulate herself on another English con-quest. The papers now call him Signor Candi-dus.

At the rival house a second performance of "I'Africaine" only confirmed my impressions of the first. Patri was quite restored to health, and sang her best, but she is not, and never will be, Seilba as long as Pauline Lucca is remembered. Nicotini is a preposterous Vasco de Gama; and if La Diva insists on having her ciciabeo engaged in the same troupe with her, Mr. Gye ought to pay him a good salary not to sing.

Mr. Gye ought to pay him a good salary not to sing.

Mile. Block has appeared as Fides in the "Prophete." The French consider this her best impersonation. It is very far superior to her Leonora—but in what? In dramatic power. She has carefully studied the character, and develops her conception steadily and clearly. I do not for one moment deny that she created a great impression, and may be credited with a success. But it was a success as an actress, or, if you like it, a success like Kellocg's, based on grateful reminiscences of bygone days and the glory that had been.

PARIS.

PARIS.

mis dramatic power, but his voice shows signs of wear and tear. In "Faust" Lorrain continues to gain plaudits as "Mephistophe's, and well deserves them.

The Government is determined to create a popular opera, and to enable it to do so it inserted the following clauses in the agreement with Vaucorbeil [of the Grand Opera]: "The director may raise his prices 25 per cent, and in return must give twelve representations at a reduced price fixed by the Ministry, and surrender to the Theatre Populaire Lyrique, in case it is established by the State or City of r'aris, ten works belonging properly to the domain of the Opera, but not comprised in its current repertoire." The works to be surrendered are to be designated by an agreement between the director and the Government.

At the Opera Comique, Delibés is engaged in assigning the roles for his "Jean de Nivelle." Taskin, the basso cantante, of whom Faure prophesied such great things, has made a grand success, especially as Peter in the "Etolie du Nord," and will have confided to him the role of the Count de Charole's. Talazac is to be the Jean, and Mile. Bilbault-Vauchelet the Arlette. Mme. Engally will probably be the Bohemienne, and Grivot will take the buffo part.

I told you that Carvalho was supposed to be coining money by the "Zauberflote"; nevertheless the theatre will be closed, the plea being that repairs in the house are urgently needed. My notion, however, is that managers are the same all the world over, and if Mme. Carvalho's voice was filling the treasury of the Salle Favart, M. Carvalho would let the repairs stand over to a more convenient season.

He promises to reopen with the piece, and will alternate with Fel. David's "Le Perle du Bresil," the choruses of which are already in rehearsal. As regards "Lalla Rookh," next season, the "wiseacres do not know what to say. Gossip says that Mile. Fauvelle is to be married to Talazac, and will retire from the stage. The first statement may be true, for a pretty woman is capable of any sublime folly; the latter

MISCELLANBOUS. Suppe is engaged on a new operetta, "Donne Juanita." ls Jenny Lind coming with her daughter to America in fail! Saaifield went over to bring them out.

Dank's "Silver Threads Among the Gold," published in 1872, is said to have sold to over 300,000 copies in this country alone.

Apropos of Patti: M. de Melcy, the busband of Grist, tried to prevent ner singing in Paris, but did not succeed. Grist was defended by the famous Berryer.

Miss Addie Randall has severed her connection with the Emma Abbott troupe. The reason given is, that Miss Randall refused to play a part assigned her. Cariotta Patti is to be married to M. Demunck, solo violoncellist to the Duke of Saxe, Weimar. They go to Australia for their honeymoon, so says the Gaulois.

Mermet, the author of "Jeanne D'Arc," has composed a "Bacchus," in which a number of wild beasts are to be introduced. The lioh, as basso, will put Foli in the shade. The Rice "Evangeline" Company will be thoroughly reorganized the coming season. Mass Dora Wiley, who has a Boston reputation as a concert singer, has been engaged to sing Evangeline.

Another Strakosen in the field. Maurice exploited Pasti, Max did as much for Kellour, Ferdinand runs the Donadio, and now Signatund has found a star. Chiomi, with whom he will make a tour in Italy. will make a tour in Italy.

Fritach, the tenor, was offered a position in English opera companies on several occasions, but he has always refused, and, spite of all temptation, would not appear in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Handsome sums have been offered to him, but he remained fixed and uncorrupted, and never vacilisted. At last he took to his prayers. But in vain. His name has been ad-

voice. No cigar- nor wine-bills.

There is sufficient reason for believing that Capoul will not come to America in the fall. The eract state of affairs is not known, and is likely to remain a mystery, on this side of the Atlantic. He is said to have received the most tempting offers to sing opers in Paris and Russia; but we doubt it, seeing that up to date nothing is definitely settled for either the Paris or St. Petersburg opers season, and Capoul in his present state of voice is hardly a sufficient inducement for any impresario to inaugurate a season of opers on his special account. Mr. Grau, however, may congratulate himself, as Capoul cannot be considered worth the price he was to receive for the American season. As to the \$20,000 forfeit which the American manager is to receive from Capoul, the sum seems exaggerated, but, as it hurts nobody, we have no objection to the story.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

He Talks to the Philadelphia Merchan He Talks to the Philadelphia Merchants.

**Brecial Dispute to The Tribuna.

PRILADELPHIA, July 14.—It was "Quaker City" that organized the first Grant Presidential Club, in 1867, long before the Republican National Convention met. It was Don Cameron and his Pennsylvania delegation in the Cincinnati Convention that made Hayes the standard-bearer of the Republican party in 1876, and it was a company of Philadelphia capitalists, merchants, and shipping-men who

and it was a company of Philadelphia capitalists, merchants, and shipping-men who
to-day give the Sherman Presidential
movement the first boom. It was
given out last week that he intended
opening the campaign in Maine by the first
speech ever made by him in the Pine Tree State,
and the by more to see he would see the and that, by going to sea, he would repair damages to his system by too close sticking to his office desk. Collector Tutton, who is no small politician himself, and quite as quick as his superior to see how events may be molded, was

The control of the co

CLINTON, ILL., ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., July 14.—J. H. Randolph, or of the heaviest stock-raisers in DeWitt County of the heaviest stock-raisers in DeWitt County, sheared very recently 1,380 sheep, which averaged six pounds of wool per head. Mr. Randolph will realize \$4,000 from this year's clin.

Mr. Solomon Weaver, a farmer living in the vicinity of Clinton, harvested ten and a half acres of wheat, which yielded forty busness per acre. Other farmers say that their fall wheat will also go between thirty-five and forty. This is the best yield in wheat for twenty years.

Sparks from an engine on the L. B. & W. Railway set fire to a field of hay on Friday night, and burned it up, and about a quarter of a mile of hedge, before it could be got under control. Loss, \$150.

SANITARY.

Dr. De Wolf's Volunteer Aids Getting at Work.

A Peculiarly Filthy Hole Which Reeds Immediate Abating.

Minnie Hauck is said to be contemplating matrimony. A German journalist is said to be the man. Don't, Minnie, don't! Look at Clara Louise, and be wise in time. Only herself and her mother to support, and no one to spoil her voice. No cigar- nor wine-bills. Six more physicians—A. K. Steele, M. Carleman, Charles Bertholdy, Odelia Bilma, C. H. Tasker, and J. B. Manning—have tendered their services to Commissioner De Wolf, making twenty-three of the twenty-five called for by him to act as inspectors of tenement-houses. Over half of them have already been assigned to districts, and the others will be as soon as they report. They will be of immense service in preventing an epidemic if not interfered with; but, from what was learned yesterday, the people who live in fifth are so used to it that they do not wish to be disturbed, and will not parmit the inspectors to enter their hovels. At present the only badge of authority the physicians have is a book. They ought to have policemen's stars, merely to show. To this every door would be opened. Unless something of the kind is given them, the work will be a partial failure, for the ward policeman cannot get around fast enough to keep all the tenement-houses in order.

The Commissioner received

THE FIRST ASPORT from an Inspector yesterday,—that of Dr. J. B. Duff, who looks after a portion of the Ninth Ward. It was brief and pointed.

No. 186 Adams street—Owner, John Raggio, Sir families—twenty-eight persons; twenty adults, air children. Improperly rentilated; one drain to carry off refuse. Sewer not low enough to carry off waste water. Privy and yard reaking with filth. No receptable for garbage.

Nos. 155, 157, and 150 Clinton street—Rickety. Liable to tumble down. Terrible condition. Almost unfit for human habitation. Families huddled together. Fifthy in the extreme. Must be cleaned, white washed, and disinfected at once. Quincy street—Garbage is thrown into the street. Privys overflowing. Houses need whitewashing. School street—Very bad condition.

This document was turned over to the sanita-

tief.

Used in Spenge or Foot Bath, it immediately relieves
Pain and Soccessor of Body and Limb from whatever
cause. It also brings a refreshing cooliness, and destroys offensive perspiration. It is the only Lotion
offered to the public to be used through the Bath.

The proprietors will furnish over one thousand testimonists, if desired, from reliable persons who have
used "SAFANULE," and like it. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per Bettle. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Proprietors, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

uticura

the Skin and Scalp or Canada in such cases is mild. The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild. doses of the Curioura Risouvent, a perfectly ask yet powerful blood ouriset, and the external use of Curioura, the great skin care. The Curioura, Soar should be the only soan applied to the discussed skin for cleaning purposes.

HUMOR ON A CHILD Since Birth Cured, After Faithful Medical Treatment Had Failed.

Measta Weeks & Potter—Gentlement By ince son, 2 years of age, has had a humer on one side of his face since he was born, which during the last four months has spread over the entire side of the face, the chin, ear, and side of the head. It must have itched and irritated him a great deal, as he scratched the surface all the time, no matter what was applied. I used many remedies by advice of friends and my physician without benefit until I found Curicuta, which immediately allayed the itching and inflammation, and entirely cured him. Respectfully, JOHN L. SUERY.

Mith Walworth Manufacturing Co.

Bosron, April 15, 1878.

Norze—Once cared, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the Cuticuta heap exclusively for toilet or nursary purposes.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

More Cures of Skin and Seale Affections by
the Cuticura Remedies.

Fred Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock-Growen' National Bank, Pueblo, Cot., writes: "I am so
well pleased with its effects on my beby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a
wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are knewn to the
masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albam,
Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a
charm on my oaby's face and head. Cured the head
entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores.
I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant
has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin-st., Roston,
says: "My little daughter, 18 months old, has what
the doctors call Eczema. We have tried most
everything, and at last have used Curroura, and
she is almost a new child, and we feel very
happy."

Incidental to the Texas Climate.

Mesars. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Inclosed please find \$1 for a large box of Currowa. The small one that I received some time ago has been very efficacious, especially in Prickly Heat or Raph, as some people call it. I am noting it about Yours truly, THOMAS W. BUCKLEY.

MASON, Tex., Sept. 22, 1878.

Curroura is a most valuable external application. It heals all cuts, bruises, and abrasions of
the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scale
diseases, removes dandruf and keeps the scale
clean and the hair soft and pliable. It is a surreable as it is effective, and is ably assisted in every
case by the Curroura Soar, which is particularly
recommended to mothers for cleaneling the skin
and scale of infants and children. It is Tollet as
well as Medicinal, and is the most frarant and refreshing Soap for the nursery and hath of any per
prepared.

Parents have our assurance that these remediant
contain nothing injurious to the youngest infant.
evidence of which may be found in the certification
of Dr. Hayes and Prof. Merrick accompanying
each remedy.

The Currouma Ranspoine are prepared by Wester & Potter, Chemists and Draggists, 380 Washingtonst., Boeton, and are for sale by all Draggists. Price of Cuticura, small bores, 50 cents; large boxes, 31. Resolvent, 51 per bottle. Cuficura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

VOLTAC ELECTRIFITOM the system merbid or unwholesome matter, thus preventing or curing Bhou-metism, Neuralyin, and Soistics. Worn over the Pit of the Stomach, they prevent Ague and Liver Palas, Inflammation of the Liver and Kidneys, Billious Colic, Dyspepsis, Indigestion, Cramps, and

And all the choicest and most fashionable colors of the season. The most complete assortment in the city, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$15.00. LINEN SUITS—An immense job los and LINEN SUITS—An immense job los less than the cost of materials.

ULSTERS—Made of Cloth, Mohats, Linen, at very low prices.

All-Wool Bunting, Cashmere, Camere Hair, and Momie Cloth Suits, all reduced to about haif value.

Bilk Suits marked down from \$35.00 to-\$17.00, and all better grades in the same representation.

TO BENT. IN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on secon floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Buildi

WILLOW GREEN.

The Wheat Orop Below That of Last Year, but Corn Promises a Much Greater Yield.

The Live-Stock Business-Grinnell as a Trade-Emperium-The Kansas Pacific

dence of The Tribuni special Correspondence of The Tytome. ern Kapsas as wuch as "Genius" used Women," would shut herself up in her room with a napkin tied round her head, her feet eleated on a chair, while she dashed off a story or the country-newspaper. And this patriotism cound vent in a good old-fashioned

found vent in a good old-fashioned
POURTH-OF-JULY CELEBRATION AT WA-KEENEY.
As many of the participants were formerly Chicago people, some account of it will be of interest to their friends there.

The thing was decided on some weeks since, and, in the hands of an efficient Local Committee, all arrangements were perfected. Gov.
Bt. John accepted the invitation to deliver the oration. The Emporia Brass Band (said to be the best in the State) was engaged. Special trains, at reduced rates of fare, from Brookville on the east and Grinnell on the west, were arranged for. The lumber-dealers contributed lumber for an immense abed, or awning, 100 ber for an immense shed, or awning, 100 is square. Ample provision was made for ding and watering the crowds expected, and thing left undone that it was thought would

ter to their comfort or enjoyment. The day "dawned propitiously," to use a stereotyped expression,—a breeze from the south mitigating the otherwise too intense heat. The trains brought in goodly numbers from the towns and country, both east and west. People came from their farms in farm-wagons, carriages, on horseback, and on foot, and by 10 pclock the town was full.

A STREET-PARADE, or procession, headed by the Emporia Band, and having the usual get-up of a six-horse team with the usual number (which is it, thirty-six or thirty-eight!) young ladies to represent the States of the Union, followed by carriages containing the Governor and invited guests, citizens in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, with the Wa-Keeney Band to bring up the rear. Dinner was next on the programme, which was duly attended to at the hotels, refreshment-stands, and from lunch-baskets; and at 2 o'clock n. m. the people came together under the awning for the more serious business of the day. This consisted of music, both instrumental and vocal, the latter led by Prof. Arbuckle (who has been doing good work in the temperance cause in this State); an address of welcome by J. F. Keeney, President of the day; an oration by Gov. St. John, followed by short speeches in response to toasts upon "Northwestern Kaussa," "The Press of Kansas," "The Boldiers of the Late War," etc. The main interest centered in ion, headed by the Emporta Band, and

THE ORATION OF GOV. ST. JOHN.

te is a man a little past middle are, but well reserved,—of fine presence, affable demeanor, and a finent speaker. His effort could hardly a called a logical, finished oration; and was not utended as such. While devoting the early art of his time to tracing the development of aman governments from the earliest times, and touching upon appropriate matters of intest in the country at large, it was mainly devoted to Kansas, and especially Western Kansas,—on which latter theme he gave a good, therly talk, showing that he understood and oppreciated fully all the conditions incident to be settlement of a new country.

His address throughout abounded in pleasing eldents and good points,—at times rising into wrilling passages of eloquence,—putting him-lif from the first en rapport with his audience, and holding their close attention to the close.

mong other things, he assured us that, with the precautionary measures he had taken,

FEARS NEED BE ENTERTAINED OF INDIAN

no Pears Need by entertained of indian.

No Pears Need by entertained of indian of courts is part of the State the present season. A band of scouts is partoling the southern border of the State, adjoining the Indian Territory, for 300 miles; and 500 minute-men, fully armed and equipped made up of experienced frontiersmen, are enrolled, and ready to respond at a minute's notice in case of any threatened danger. In addition to this, he has reliable scouts in the Territory, right among the discontented Indians, to watch and give immediate information of any indications of a hostile outbreak. He also assured us that the largest number of warriors which the disaffected Indians could muster did not exceed fifty; and, while that number could make things lively in our frontier settlements,—as Josh Billings said a single well-developed, and able-bodied horner could in a camp-meeting,—he did not think they could ever reach such settlements.

settlements.

On the whole, the impression created by the Governor in his speech and in his intercourse with the people, was exceedingly favorable. He showed that he came up from the people, was one of them, and sympathized fully with them. one of them, and sympathized fully with them.

If on no other grounds, the noble and humane stand he took in regard to

THE NEGRO-EXODUS

into this State should entitle him to the respect and esteem of all right-minded and liberty-loving people. While the timid and conservative feared that the State would, be overrun by this Southern immigration, Gov. St. John said, "Kansas has room for all who come seeking homes, and would be untrue to her past history if she failed to welcome and extend a helping hand to the oppressed of any lands who come to us." Largely through his personal influence and labors, measures were perfected and carried out for scattering those who come through the older-settled portions of the State, where they have found labor and self-support.

He expressed full confidence in the successful development of these western counties, marveled at what had already been accomplished, and predicted for Western Kansas a bright and prosperous future.

The remaining short speeches were creditable, the music good; and the people senarated to their homes, feeling that, as a Western Kansas celebration, it had been an entire success. No accidents occurred; no disturbances arose. Ample provision had been made for the comfort of all, not the least important of which was barrels of ice-water, kept constantly replenished, standing about the grounds and along the principal streets. The number in attendance was fully 2,000. Many remained till eyening to participate in the dance in the new depot building, just completed, but not yet taken possession of by the Railroad Company, and a yet all in one room, 30 by 100 feet. This building, which was designed by one of our Chicago architects, is, I think, the finest for the size I have ever seen, and would be a eredit to any town of many times the size of Wa-Keeney.

WHEAT AND CORN.

The wheat-harvest in this State is now in full blast. The crop will fall short from 20 to 40 per cent of the yield per acre of last year; but the acreage is much larger, and, with the short crops reported in other wheat-States, Kansas may retain this year the position gained last year, of the first wheat-State in the Union.

But, though it may possibly "lose the belt" on wheat, on corn it bids fair to come to the front this year. Last year it stood fourth in the list of corn-States. But this year it has a largely-increased acreage, and all over the State the crop was never in a finer condition at this nesson of the year. Some fields in this vicinity, 375 miles west of Kansas City, now stand shoulder-high.

We have had no rain for the past two weeks, and the ground is very dry for breaking, though many teams are still running. Rain is needed for the sod crops of corn and millet put in on the new breaking.

he railroad carpenters are now putting in the point yards at this place, with facilities for ling four cars at a time; and this will be one the most important shipping-points on the L.—the Saline Valley, only two miles from a, with abundance of water and grass, afting an admirable place for holding stock, caratory to shipment. The ranch-cattle, ch went through last winter without a pound ay or grain, are now in good condition for ment.

hipment.

I believe there is no grass in the world which a nutritious qualities equals the short buffalorass of Western Kansas; and I yesterday heard a Kentucky man admit at, in fattening qualities, it excelled

State. I will before long furnish the readers of THE TRIBUNE with some facts and figures in re-gard to the cattle business, which, 1 think, will be of interest.

gard to the cattle business, which, I think, will be of interest.

Western Kansas, Nebrasks, Colorsdo, and the Territories lying northwest, are rapidly superseding Texas as beef-producing territory. The Texas breeder was content to breed the native long-horns, using only scrub bulls. But the Northern breeder, though starting with Texas cows and heriers, imports his male-breeding aniquels from Illhois, Kentucky, or other Eastern States, and aims to grade up his herd as rapidly as possible,—shipping a better quality of beef to market, and obtaining a correspondingly higher price and larger profit.

THIS TOWN—GRINNELL—

THIS TOWN-GRINNELLgives promise of becoming an important business point, and securing the trade of a large scope of country north and south, now rapidly developing. The Town Company are pushing their improvements. A large immigration of families will come into the adjacent country upon homestead lands already filed upon, and others coming for the first time on representations of friends already here.

IS doing an immense passenger and freight business this season. In the early part of the year the Leadville and other mining excitements kept its trains crowded both with passengers and freight. That had hardly begun to slacken when the tourist season set in; and, judging from the length of the passenger-trains which pass bere daily, the summer travel to the mountains must be immense, if the other competing roads carry an equal number of passengers. The stock-shipping business, which is just now commencing, will give full employment for the entire rolling stock of the road for the next six mouths. Since the road was taken from the hands of the Receiver by order of the Company, Mr S. T. Smith, the former Receiver and Acting General Superintendent, has been appointed General Superintendent,—thus insuring the continuance of the same policy and management which have brought the road from a condition of bankruptcy to a good, prosperous, and paying condition.

O. C. Gibbs. THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILBOAD

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

Their Manager in New York Preparing to

Their Coming in the Fall.

New York Nun, July 13.

Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, the lessee and mana. of the Opera Comique Theatre in London, who arrived in New York two weeks ago, is still in the city, perfecting arrangements for producing here Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, on which they are now at work. While breakfasting the other morning in the pleasant rooms of Mr. Frederick Clay, the English composer, with whom he is staying while in New York, Mr whom he is staying while in New York, Mr. Carte talked Gilbert, Sullivan, "Pinafore," the perennial, the new opera, and his share in the work of the two popular authors. He is a medium-sized, good-looking young man, 35 years of age, a manger of 10 years' experience both in London and in the provincial towns of Great Britain, and a good deal of a cosmopolitan. "Now, in the first place," said Mr. Carte, "you may be interested in knowing that it was at my suggestion that Mesers. Gilbert and Sulivan decided to do something in partnership. As far back as 1870-71, when I first had the Opera Comique Theatre, I tried to get up an opera comedy company. It was when opera bouffe was aftithe rage, and I thought that there might be some operas produced by English authors and composers, with good music and unobjectionable libretto. I talked with my friends, and we endeavored to organize a company. Mr. Frederick Clay, Mr. Sullivan, and many of my friends subscribed. But, after all, the project fell through. Nothing more was done, though I urged Mesers. Sullivan and Gibert to do something. In 1874 they did do something together. That something was "Trial by Jury"; and it was written at my request for an afterpiece. I was then at the Comique. The play proved a great success: though it was only five and thirty minutes in length it ran one season alone.

"All this only made me more anxious than ever to have the gentiemen try something more ambitious, but it was not until 1877 that it came Carte talked Gilbert, Sullivan, "Pinafore," the

"All this only made me more anxious than ever to have the gentlemen try something more ambitious, but it was not until 1877 that it came about. Their was formed the Comedy Opera Company, Limited. This was a financial company, mind you. Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan were to work together, and the company had entire control of their productions both in London and in the provincial towns. They produced 'The Sorcerer.' It was a marked success from the start. I don't understand why it did not take here. Perhaps because it did not have the 'business' suggestions of the author. I'll say here that the Comedy Opera Company is yet in existence, has had a share in the profits of 'Pinsfore,' and proved a financial success, paying a little over 300 per cent per annum. It will soon cease to exist. Then followed 'Pinsfore,' I had complete control of that, and have had three companies playing it. It is now running its three-hundred-and-stry-something night in London, and has been played over 300 times in the towns, and the receipts last month were

in the towns, and the receipts last month were 30 per cent more than they were a year ago.

"I see," continued Mr. D'O'JY Carte, "that the newspapers make Githert and Sullivan at work on a play cailed "the Burglars," in which six policemen, six burglars, and showed me one song which he had written. It was very funny. That was all that was ever done. The play was not written, because 'Pinafore' still draw well,—and never had any existence save in Mr. Gilbert's mind. While we are on the 'Pinafore' subject let me tell you of the scene at the theatre' in Portsmouth, which is a great seafaring town. The mouth when we gave it there. You know the scene of the play is laid in the harbor of Portsmouth, which is a great seafaring town. The navy-yard is there, you know. We happened to be there on Whilt-Monday, which is a heliday, and the people just flocked in 'masses to the theatre. There was such a jam about the building that I had great difficulty in getting the actors into the theatre, and the performance was consequently delayed. At last, however, the curtain went up. The undience was larrely sallors and sallors' families. They took the whole thing as a most serious opera. They never smiled through the secue they dianced the whole thing as a most serious opera. They never smiled through the secue they dianced they fairly houted at him, and would hardly let him sing his songs. The song, 'He is an Englishman,' they took as adoet performance, and roared their speaking to the producing the picce here. I all the secue and the mis end of the pilot of the pilot while t

negotiating for a theatre. Booth's is too large, I think. Three theatres are open to me. The Fifth Avenue, the Lyceum, and the Standard. I have not yet decided which I shall take. There are points in favor of each. Each one is larger than my theatre at home. It will hold in money about \$1,000 only, while these three hold from \$1,500 to \$1,800. With us the seats are not arranged so closely together, and there is much more room taken for private boxes, which are a great necessity. Our scale of orices begins lower and runs higher than does yours, our chespest seats selling for 25 cents, our dearest for \$2.50. I will eay that the means of ingress and egress in your theatres here are much better than with us.

"In addition to managing the new piece," said Mr. Carte, "I shall endeavor to make arrangements whereby Mr. Suilivan's oratorio and classical music may be heard, with Mr. Suilivan himself conducting. He is known much better in Europe as a composer of oratorio and classical music han as the composer of 'Pinafore,' and he has had the great honor of having some of his classical music performed at the Conservatoire in Paris. This is an honor, for he is the first Englishman who has thus been honored. He is a great conductor, having wonderful power over large bodies,—large orchestra and chorus combined. I don't know whether New York cares for oratorio and classical music; but I understand Boston and Philadelphia do, and I am going to make arrangements accordingly. I expect, of course, that we shall have big houses here at first. The people will naturally want to see Mr. Suilivan. Whether we hold the people will depend upon the merits of our piece. To be sure, good pieces fail, and bad ones succeed sometimes; but my experience teaches me that a good one is the most likely to succeed."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Grain Standing in Shock—Expected Relief a Real Burden—Information Wanted—Not a Certain Preventive-Kill the Burrs-Faller Farmer's Friend.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 10.—One of the pernicious customs among farmers, especially in Central Illinois, is to allow their grain to stand in the shock until a threshing-machine can be obtained to thresh in the field. This custom loses to those who practice it a great deal of money during a series of years. Taking into consideration the amount of total loss which frequently happens, the loss by bleaching, and shelling by birds, insects, and other vermin, it amounts to an enormous sum. Last year, although the season after harvest was not wet, one-half the oats brought to were unsalable. When good oats were selling at 15 to 18 cents per bushel, a damaged article wheat and rye was in the same condition. In most cases there was no excuse for this slovenly method. There is not much to be done after the grain is cut, and the men sit around doing nothing. The farmer who neglects to stack his grain the first day it is dry enough after cutting, loses money, and justly too; and, if his whole crop is lost, is undeserving of sympathy. We remember a neighbor who, in 1865, had a crop of flax cut down. The day it was ready to stack he devoted to visiting. The next day i rained, and for weeks afterward; and the whole was spoiled so as not to be worth threshing.

EXPECTED RELIEF A REAL BURDEN. Just in what manner the legislators who voted or the law to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages, except through the courts, expected to gages, except through the courts, expected to benefit their constituents, we have been unable to discover. The new trust-deeds which those who borrow money since the new law went into effect are obliged to sign, are worse than the old ones. They provide that, in case of a default of interest or principal, the debt may at once be declared due. It is also provided that any attorney of any court of record may go into court in term-time or vacation and confess judgment, waive all right to appeal, and consent to the immediate issue of an execution. The trustee is also authorized at once to enter upon the premises and take possession, together with all the rents and profits. By this it will be seen that within three days, or even less time, a man all the rents and profits. By this it will be seen that within three days, or even less time, a man may, without notice, be dispossessed of his property, and be entirely at the mercy of his creditor. Under the old process, the mortgageor was given at least thirty days in which to save his property. Instead of the law being a benefit, it is only a means by which designing men may, for a little money, sometimes get possession of a valuable property. Of course, trickery is not practiced by responsible and honorable loan-agents; but one can readily see that it opens a door to shysters and tricksters.

FORD COUNTY, Ill., July 5.—What kind of grain or vegetable is the "Mealie," so frequently mentioned in the dispatchee from Zuluiand? Is stable-manure injured by heating in summer? How much alcohol will a bushel of corn make?

Subscriber.

We do not find the name in any book at our We do not find the name in any book at our command. Correspondents adopt the name of things in the country where they are, forgetting that those who read what they write are ignorant of the meaning of the name. Stablemanure loses nearly all its value if it is permitted to heat. Its most valuable constituents are carried off in vapor, and the least valuable part remains. A bushel of corn will make about two gallons and a quarter of alcohol, under the most favorable circumstances.

NOT A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE.

The Massachusetts Plosman gives the following as the manner in which a correspondent secures crops of plums and destroys the black-knot:

secures crops of plums and destroys the black-knot:

A few years ago we transplanted a few plum-trees to a position where they were surrounded on three sides by a close board fence six feet high, and on the fourth side by a hen-house occupied by from fifty to eighty hens, that are obliged to pass through the yard containing the trees to get to the larger yard which they are permitted to occupy. The trees made a wonderful growth the first year, one of them throwing out shoots four and one-half feet in length. The same tree the next year grew five and one-half feet. No one of the trees made a less growth than two and one-half feet the first year, and three the second. The third year they all ploesomed, —one of them very full. When the plums began to form, we watched with much anxiety to see if the hens would be able to conquer the currulio, and to our great satisfaction we found but few of the plums had the mark of this destructive enemy; they dropped but very little, and, notwithstanding the trees vere very full, the plums grew to an enormous size. Thus it seemed very evident that the hens were masters of the situation, and had come off conquerors where we had met with confinued defeat. We now feel quite as sure of a yearly crop of plums as we do of pears; leaving the curcuit in charge of the hens, while we fight the black-wart with a sharp knife and spirits of turpentine. As soon as a wart makes its appearance it is cut off, and the wound is covered with a slight covering of spirits of turpentine. This seems to kill the spores of the funcus so they will not grow again, as they frequently will if nothing is put on after the excrecence is removed. The above experiment proves nothing. Unless there were other plum-trees near by which had borne fruit the previous year, it was a scarcity of curculios, and not the hens, that prevented the plums from all being stung. The "hen-remedy" has been tried time and again, and is no preventive. Good crops of peaches and plums, free from curculios, are frequently produced after A few years ago we transplanted a few plum-trees

chances in favor of the latter.

KILL THE BURRS.

It is only by repeated plowing and persistent hoeing that burrs can be killed. Where they infest ground on which small grain has been growing, plow it at once. This will cause a great number of the burrs to sprout. In a few days after they are all well up, harrow thoroughly. This will cause others to grow, and kill many of those sprouted. When the second crop is well up, plow the ground again, going a little deeper. Remember that every burr has two lobes, and, until both have sprouted, the seed is not destroyed. The same burr rarely sends forth two sprouts at the same time, and this double lobe is doubtless a wise provision whereby the species may be perpetuated,—though why it should be, we cannot find out.

FALLEN PROIT.

whereby the species may be perpetuated,—
though why it should be, we cannot find out.

PALLEN PRUIT.

The apples that now fall from the trees are mostly infected with larve of the codding-moth, which sooner or later escapes and forms its coccon under the rough bark of the tree, preparatory to transforming into the perfect or moth state. After mating, the female will deposit an egg in every remaining apple on the steep its a very easy matter,—
it to publish the book, and author which is not by to be protected, Mr. arrived at much more a American citizen make for stealing by shortby law. So the prosected it not been for Mr. Gilbert has Engaged.*

There are many uses to which rye may be put. It may be sown for pasture right away as soon.

The apples that now fall from the trees are mostly infected with larve of the codding-moth, which some restaining most of the tree, preparatory to transforming into the perfect or moth state. After mating, the female will deposit an egg in every remaining apple on the steep interest that the larve be killed at once. Hogs and this auch larve as have not escaped. These latter may be trapped under hay- or cloth-bands tied around the body of the tree, under which they will seek shelter. Nothing but close attention will keep apples from being wormy; but, to be successful, the work of trapping the larve must be systematically followed up. By daily picking up the fallen plums and peaches, the curculio may also be thinned out.

There are many uses to which rye may be put. It may be sown for pasture right away as soon.

as oats or wheat is stacked, and will, then, next year, produce a good crop. It may be planted for manure, and as such be plowed under either this fall or next spring. It may also be sown late for spring posture or for manure. In any way in which it is used, provided the green crop is plowed under, it enriches the soil and adds to the value of a farm, instead of detracting from it. The beauty of the grain consists of its being so hardy, and growing under any and all conditions. A poor piece of land may be enriched at little expense, and the fertility of good land be by it still further developed.

SUNDAY-VISITING.

by it still further developed.

SUNDAY-VISITING.

"O dear!" exclaimed a farmer's wife in our presence, one Sunday; "there come the Joneses to dinner. I was just getting ready to take some comfort, but now I must sweat over a bot stove to get them something to eat." The Jones family is a good one; but they do their visiting on Sunday, and, as they take all the children,—six or seven in all,—it is quite a task to feed them. As they are never at home on Sunday, the neighbors can't pay them back. They are only the representatives of a large class, and, in vulgar parlance, "had ought to be sat down on." Perhaps a dinner of bread and milk, or bread and butter, applied a few times, might effect a partial reform; at least, that is the way we intend to treat them should they ever visit us. In villages and cities, one never thinks of living off his friends in this manner; but it is a frequent occurrence in the country, and is nothing short of an imposition on the overworked farmers' wives, especially in the heated summer months. SUNDAY-VISITING.

ed summer months. A FARMER'S PRIEND.

A PARMEN'S PRIEND.

A number of our farmer-friends have this season burchased oil-stoves, that they give the greatest satisfaction. They heat the flat-frons, for ironing, to perfection, and do not beat up the room; they bake as well as any stove, and, as for boiling, they cannot be beaten. Of course, the more surface there is the greater the number of articles that may be cooked at one time. What is called a "two-hole" stove answers all the purposes of an ordinary cook-stove, except for heating water for washing. The expense is only one or two cents an hour; and, when the cooking is done, the fire is instantly extinguished and the room cool. There is no danger from explosion, unless carelessly used. The bother of building fires and earrying fuel is entirely obviated. The oil-stove is undeed a blessing to the farmer's wife.

RURAL JR.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Arthritis in a Colt-Veterinary Bygiene LXXII. Electricity-The Seasons. From Our Own Correspondent.
CHICAGO, July 10.—The following comes from

Kimmondy, III.:

"Veterial Allan": We have a yearling colt which is very lame in the left hind-leg hock-joint. It will not use the leg by walking. The hock-joint is swollen double its procer size, and the inside of the leg is the sorest. A large, soft lump is coming there, where usually comes what we call windgall. We cannot find any hurt, bruise, or ceratch about the leg. The colt was in the wood-pasture with other horses and colts. It has been lame since Wednesday. Please tell us what to do for it. Yours,

There is a high fever in the joint, and extending nowards. The inside of the leg is the hottest. The big bone at the joint (inside) is the most tender. I think he sprained it while running or playing with the other colts.

Anseer—At the beginning, such an inflammation (arthritis) as you describe may be reduced. Cimmondy, Ill.:

tion (arthritis) as you describe may be reduced by diligent applications of cold water or cooling lotions; but that time has passed, because the inflammation is already of several days' standing. As it is, it will be necessary to apply a good counter-irritant,—for instance, an iodine pintment, or a mixture of equal parts of tinct called

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
The tinctures, if chosen, may be rubbed in at the sides of the joint, at first twice a day and afterwards once a day, till lameness and inflammation disappear. In some cases arthritts terminates in suppuration; and one or more abscesses, either situated superficially, or causing an opening [of the joint, will be formed. A superficial abscess can usually be brought to healing within a short time; but, if the principal (astragalus) joint is opened, the healing is difficult and slow, and the animal very likely will remain a cripple for ite lifetime. In the former case, cleanliness, and a few dressings with a esinous tincture, or with diluted carbolic acid, will be sufficient; but, if the joint has been opened, a healing campot be effected unless the flow of synovia has been stopped, either by an application of caustics, or by a use of astringents. Tannic acid (one drachm) dissolved in water or alcohol (half an ounce) will answer the purpose.

ELECTRICITY.

There cannot be the least doubt that the electric condition of the atmosphere, which is subject to many changes, constitutes an important factor in Veterinary Hygiene. We ure of lodine and of tincture of cantharides

portant factor in Veterinary Hygiene. We know that the sultry air preceding a thunderstorm has a very depressing influence upon the animal organism, and reduces organic activity; while, on the other hand, the purified air immediately after a thunder-storm increases or ganic activity, and exercises a refreshing and invigorating influence upon the whole organic ganic activity, and exercises a refreshing and invigorating influence upon the whole organic world. Although it cannot be denied that these depressing and animating effects are caused, or can be caused, partially also by changes of temperature, atmospheric moisture, and currents of air, it cannot be doubted that the changes in the electric conditions of the atmosphere constitute a very important, and maybe the principal, cause. We know further, by experience, that atmospheric electricity affects the course, progress, and termination of a great many diseases; that, for instance, the purified air after a thunder-storm has a whole-some influence,—while the closeness of the atmosphere immediately before a thunder-storm possesses a tendency to aggravate a great many disorders that may happen to exist. It has also been observed that certain electric conditions of the atmosphere, especially such as are existing if a thunder-storm has been threatening for some time, promote a decomposition of organic bodies, and favor the appearance of anthrax-and typhusdiseases; while the same, if existing, not seldom disappear very suddenly after the atmospheric electricity has been discharged, or after a thunder-storm has purified the air. Still, after all, we know very little of the mode and manner in which negative and positive electricity act upon the animal organism, and have to leave it to future investigations to throw more light upon that undoubtedly important subject.

THE SEASONS.

The change of the seasons has a very con-

In the change of the seasons has a very conspicuous effect upon the health, growth, and development of domesticated animals,—not only directly, on account of the changes in the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere in wind and weather, and in the length of days and nights dependent upon the change of seasons,—but also more indirectly, by the changes in the nature, quality, and quantity of food, and the whole mode and manner of keeping, produced and necessitated by the differences in the season. Besides that, each season, at least so far as working animals on a farm are concerned, brings different work,—which, too, has considerable influence upon the life and health of an animal.

Each season, therefore, offers peculiar conditions; and these, again, cause or promote certain diseases peculiar to the season. So it happens that certain diseases occur one, or become frequent, and even epizootic, in one season of the year, while others, entirely different, make their appearance in another; and diseases frequent in one season—in the spring, for instance—disappear, or become very rare, as soon as a change of seasons—the spring, for instance—disappear, or become very rare, as soon as a change of seasons—from spring to summer, from summer to fall, from fall to winter, or from winter to spring, as the case may be—is also a very sudden one. In another article we shall inquire into the peculiar condition called forth by each season, and into the effect of the same upon the animal organism.

The Sultan in a New Role.

Constantinovic Correspondence Philadeinia Tele-

The Sultan in a New Role.

The Sultan in a New Role.

Constantinovic Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

On the occasion of an afternoon call paid to the Saltan by Lady Lavard, after discussing the non-committal subject of the weather, the conversation turned to horses, and he remarked that he wished to try two carriage-horses just received from France, and asked his visitor if she would like to accompany him. Assent was given, and in a few minutes a light basket carriage, drawn by two dashing bays, stopped in front of the Palace. The Sultan gave Lady Layard his arm, opened her parasol himself, and assisted her down the steps, shading her the while. Not only this, but during the entire course of a half hour's ride through the Palace grounds, notwith standing her instances and assertions that his Majesty would fatigue himself, he stoutly held the parasol over her head while she handled the ribbons,—an act of courtesy to a woman, and a Christian at that, unprecedented in the annals of the Ottoman Empire. This shady proceeding of the Sultan excited much comment, and some say that Lady Layard took umbrage at it, but that is not proved. However, the fact remains that her busband is, as a countryman of his put it, "awfully thick with the Sultan."

LOCAL CRIME.

were made.
At this point, by request of Mr. King, Prince
Albert Jones was brought over from the jail.
The witness failed to identify him as the assail-

ant.

Lieut. Martin Hayes, of the Armory police, said he knew both the Jones brothers. He saw James in Dr. Shipp's office having his wound dressed. The wound was a very slight one, only an abrasion of the skin. About a quarter to 2 o'clock on the following morning (June 20) Prince Albert came in to the Armory and said that he was the man who shot James T. Jones, and that he wanted to give himself up. He handed witness a revolver (produced), and said that James had threatened him and that he was afraid of his life.

said that James had threatened him and that he was afraid of his life.

The revolver shown was a seven-shooter of the "Conqueror" brand, and almost new.

Witness turther stated that James said he did not know who shot him. Both men were placed under arrest. James had no revolver.

In reply to Mr. King, witness stated that Prince said James had been laying for him, and that he was afraid of his life.

Having thus disposed of the preliminary target-practice, a matter which had no more to do with the subject under investigation than with the death of C. Julius Cæsar, the Coroner called

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

street.

In reply to a juror, witness said he didn't know whether Jim was armed or not.

Mr. King asked witness whether he knew of any quarrels between the brothers, and wanted to know the circumstances of his hiring by Prince Jones.

Mr. Charles H. Reed, who watched the case on behalf of the surviving brothers, or of such of them as favor James and are opposed to Prince, protested against lugging in extraneous

matter.

The witness then said that he was formerly in The witness then said that he was formerly in the employ of James Jones, and was afterwards hired by Prince, who said that he couldn't find time to drive the wagon, as he was so much bothered by lawsuits and was liable to "be plucked off at any moment."

At this point the Coroner announced that his professional engagements required his presence elsewhere, and an adjournment was accordingly taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow moraing.

PETTY CASES.

Thomas Pitman came all the way from Prince Edward Island to get swindled out of \$20 by Chicago confidence operators. He complained to the police, but was unable to give any decription of the men who beat him.

Sunday forenoon, after the morning services at St. Columbkill's Caurch, on the corner of Paulina and Indiana streets, the janitor having carelessly left the front door open, a sneak-thief entered and made off with the contents of the poor-box, amounting, it is thought, to about \$40.

Three young women, who evidently did not want to carry out the good work of reformation which they commenced by entering the Erring Women's Refuge, at the corner of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, yesterday escaped from that institution. Their names are Kittle Young, aged 22 years; Mary Hardy, aged 19 years; and Hattie Miller, aged 20 years. The police are searching for them.

Last evening a special policeman found a couple of burglars at work in the tailor-shop of Kreis & Schafer, No. 106 Monroe street. A crowd gathered and one of the burglars was captured and held until the arrival of Detective Londergan. At the station the prisoner gave the name of Henry Whipple, and claimed to be a bookkeeper, 24 years of age. He refused to give the name of his accomplice, and by his talk the police easily knew that he was a professional burglar. Entrance was effected by placing a short ladder to an open rear window. Nothing was taken.

window. Nothing was taken.

Three shots from a large revolver and any amount of whetling aroused a great number of people living in the beighborhood of Harrison and Aberdeen streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The police have no report concerning it. At that time, however, a couple of West Twelfth street police were arresting a youth named Cooney, but they did not report any shooting. The police do not want to let Mayor Harrison know any too much about their doings, for fear that he might not see the necessity of keeping some of them in the city's employ.

their doings, for fear that he might not see the necessity of keeping some of them in the city's employ.

John Stubblus, a contrary man, was locked up at the West Tweifth Street Station last night for general misbehavior. He was put off a Halsted street car, near Maxwell street, at 6 o'clock last night, for obscene actions and language, and when upon the sidewalk used the most filthy language. Upon the return trip of the car Stubbins was at the same corner with a horse and buggy, and deliberately ran into the car. His buggy was smashed, and then he repeated his obscently in announcing his intention of sueing the Raiiroad Company. The car folks drove away and left him, and, upon his attempting to thrash Sergt. Rehm for requesting him to keep quiet, he was locked up.

Minor arrests: Rhody Hogan, Martin Hogan, John Delaney, and Thomas Lawler, riot, on complaint of Denis Quinn, a rival grain-trimmer; James Conlisk and Fred Wells, proprietor and dealer of a faro-bank at No. 5 Calhoun place, who were charged with beating H. E. Smith, "who sometimes plays for fun," out of \$65: John Colwell, alias: "California Jack," a notorious confidence swindler, run in for vagrancy; William Riley, Al Fox, James Murphy, and Gus Blubm, proprietors of poolrooms in "Gamblers' Alley," whom the police are endeavoring to have bound over to the Criminal Court upon a charge of keeping common gaming houses, in order to test the legality of the law against pool-selling; Frederick, William, and Radolph Albrecht, assault with a deadly wespen, and

making threats to kill, on complaint of Andrew Josephson, living at the North avenue bridge.

Commencement of the Inquest on James T. Jones.

A fligh-Toned Militia-Captain Goes to Jail for Wife-Whipping.

The Usual Grist of Petty Offenders.

James T. JONES.

JISTICE Summerfield: Jone Bohan and James Beattel, Jarceny of a watch, \$500 to the 19th Houry Lyons, assume that the James Inguistry Lyons, assume the State Water Lyons, assume the William Meyer. Lenner of a house at No. 1419 Michigan avenue, charged with attempting to about George Nichols, a land-agent at No. 146 West Madison street, who disputed her right to prosect her like and proceeded to hold an inquest in the Grand Jury room upon the body of James T. Jones. Who was abot by his brother, Prince Albert Jones, in the rear of 1541 Butterfield street, on the morning of the 8th inst. Mr. John Lyle King anneared as the representative of Prince Albert Jones. The Jury were impaneled and yleved the body Saturday.

THE FIRST ROW.

The first witness called was Dr. Andrew J. Shipp, of 288 Clark street, who attended James Jones three weeks are (June 19), when Prince albert had nothing whatever to do with causing death, but the objection was overruled. Dr. Shipp then does not left shoulder, and not dangerous.

Lizzie King, of 36 West Van Buren street, testified that she had known deceased about the collection was overruled. Dr. Shipp to office. She could not be controlled that she had known deceased about the control of the she was to the pistol get on board. The same proposed of the care of the court of the could not be controlled to the pistol get on board. The same prop i21 names was disposed of within four hours. Justice Walsh is confined to his home by illness caused by the worry and excitement of his work, together with the great heat. Richard Brown, \$50 fine, and Patrick McAvoy, \$100 fine, for belonging to the free-lunch brigade at the Centennial saloon; John Martin, drunk and disorderly, and using obscene language in the street, \$25 fine; Bridget Hackett and Mary McDonough, disreputable characters from Ashley street, \$100 fine; James Clifford, one of a gang of boys who held up a baker named J. T. Ankontus at the corner of Nineteenth and Halsted streets, and robused him of \$6 cash and a watch and chain, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Joseph Van Tower, same charge, discharged for lack of identification; John Brillberg, alias Sole, charged by Christine Johnson with attempting too much familiarity at a picuic, and with disorderly conduct, \$700 to the 18th; a number of boys who bathed in the river and artesian-well poots, discharged after a premonitory lecture to do so no more; forty-six inmates of houses of fill-fame, fined from \$1 to \$10, and a few exceptionably hard cases \$50 and \$100 fine each. Justice Kaufmann: William Francis and James Ryan. two West Division thieves who followed H. Dahlke and L. Krehl, of the steamyacht Charmer, into a saloon at No. 6 North Clark street, and attempted to rob them, knowing undonbtedly that they had upon their persons a considerable sum of money, the receipts of Sunday's trips between the shore and the Government Pier, \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court.

Court.

Thomas Moriarty and Thomas Mott were yesterday before Justice Summerfield and were held in \$1,000 each to the 15th for robbing Thomas Carney a few weeks ago on Clark street, near Fifteenth, of \$380 cash and a watch and chain. It is said that he positively identifies both prisoners as the two highwaymen who robbed him. They were each held in \$500 additional for the burglary of a saloon and restaurant at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets about one mouth ago, when they secured a quantity of cigars and liquors and a watch and chain. Both men are old offenders.

W. L. Lindsay, an entry-clerk for J. V. Far-

chain. Both men are old offenders.

W. L. Lindsay, an entry-clerk for J. V. Farwell & Co., and an officer in the First Regiment, was brought up at the Chicago-Ayenne Station yesterday morning on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Emma Lindsay. The testimony was that he had struck her last Thursday, choked her, and left her for dead. Lindsay was held in \$500 bail, but he exercised his privilege and his preference of going to jail, even if he lost his position for it. The assaulter and the assaulted appear to have had an unhappy time of it since their marriage, and mutual recriminations are flying about as thick as grasshoppers on a Kansas wheat-field. His employers have lost faith in the young man. THE JUSTICES

George Graham was tried before Justice Wal-lace yesterday, on the charge of the larceny of about \$175 worth of clothing, revolvers, etc., from the Grand Pacific Hotel. The charges were preferred by Mr. Samuel Parker, connected with the hotel, and the prisoner was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500.

Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500.

Frank B. Moore was arrested and brought before Justice Hammer vesterday on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by the firm of Morris, Hall & Co. The complaint sets forth that Frank B. Moore, a canvasser and agent for the firm, did, on or about the 9th day of July, embezzle about \$100 belonging to the firm, which money was paid to him by several people about the city, and which was never turned over to the firm by him. He was held for examination by Justice Hammer on the 18th, at 1 o'clock p.m., in baif of \$500, which bond was signed by W. G. Holmes. The same charge was entered by the firm against P. J. Fitzsimmons, to be tried at the same time.

The celebrated case against George Holt.

Fitzsimmons, to be tried at the same time.

The celebrated case against George Holt, George Hankins, and the inmates of their gambling houses, thirty-two persons in all, charge of vagrancy, was dismissed by Justice Wallace yesterday for want of prosecution, after having been continued three times. The City Prosecutor was not in court, the policemen were not there,—in fact, there was nobody there who was interested in the case except the gamblers and their attorney, Judge Shreve. Thus it has cost the city nearly \$100 to go through the farce of arresting these men and putting them through the formality of court proceedings, and they were allowed to depart, laughing in their sleeves at an indignant public. The incompetency of the present Municipal Administration shows itself in all the departments every day, and each day's developments are more aggravating than those of the preceding day.

SEAMAN RETURNS.

SEAMAN RETURNS.

Mr. C. H. Dawson, City-Marshal of Rochelle, Ill., arrived in Chicago yesterday, having in custody one Warpen Seaman, a former resident of this city, where he practiced medicine and other arts. The Marshal arrested Dr. Seaman in Wyandotte, Kas., on the strength of a requisition issued by Gov. Cullom, the charge made being grand larceny. The compliant was one Mrs. Hackett, now residing at Rochelle, a widow of 45 or so, and possessed of some property.

The story of Seaman's wrong-doings was told at some length in The Tribune of May 4. It appeared that he hung out a shingle in Rochelle, a year or so ago, and claimed to be a graduate of Rush Medical College. There he met Mrs. Hackett, whom he attended, and over whom he obtained a peculiar influence. He finally induced the old lady to marry him, and to mortgage her property for \$300 to defray the expenses of the wedding-trip. The two came to Chicago, and repaired to a hotel. Mrs. Hackett wanted to be married forthwith, but the Doctor said it was too late that night, and that he would get a license first thing in the morning, as soon as the County Cierk's office opened. The two passed the night together, and in the morning Mrs. H. found that all her money, except \$20, was gone. She taxed Seaman with the thett, which he indignantly denied, and started off to find a policeman to whom he could narrate the sorrowful story. This was the last which the love-lorn lady heard of her professed lover, although she has spent a good deal of money in the effort to find him. Seaman was jailed to await the arrival of the lady, who intends to prosecute the case to the bitter end. All that he has to say about the matter is that it is a "malicious persecution." SEAMAN RETURNS.

LATE LOCAL ITEM'S. Kate Williams, alias Julia Ostrander, a white prostitute living at No. 236 Fourth avenue, last evening sent word to George Munday, alias "Shorty," a barber's bootblack, rooming at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, that she wanted to see him, but as he refused to come she went in person to the room, and when he appeared she cut him in the left arm with a kuife. She was arrested and locked up at the Armory.
At 10 o'clock last evening Thomas Swarie, 50

years of age, employed as a watchman on the propeller Nebrasks, fell into the river from the gang-plank reaching from the yeasel to the dock, at the foot of Fifteenth street, and was drowned. The body was taken to the undertaking shop of W. J. Ash, of No. 169 Eighteeuth street. The deceased leaves a wife and a grown-up family at Buffalo, N. Y.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES."

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

Dr. RADWAY; With me your Relief has worked was ders. For the last three years I have had frequent as severe stacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to may ankies, and at times In but lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted. I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by we men and foots, apoling to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physician, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to tryour remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with easy of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the fin application gave me cases, after bathing and rubons the parts defended in the last the limb in a warm good to the second of the second provided approaching a change of weather. I percolariation approaching a change of weather. I percolariation and the parts of the given the second of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the second of the control of t

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatic lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spins or in neys: pains around the liver, pieurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of a kinds, chilbiains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Re-lief will aford immediate case, and its continued of for a fee liays effect a permanent cure. Price, 30 cm.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs. In from One to Twenty Minutes, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladden Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Rice

The application of the Ready Relief to the parts parts where the pain or dimentity exists will already and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Gramps, Spasms, Sonr Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a sliminate.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billions, Scarie, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway) Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIESTING cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

CONTAGIOUS,
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FUUDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphillist Compitaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dysepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swelling, Tumors, Urcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Francis Compitaints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Braschitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel at emedial agents in the cure of Chronic. Scrotulous constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only ositive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Disbetes, Drong, Stoppage of Water, Inconsinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albumiauris, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy mixed with substances like the white of an egg of threads like white slik, or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when parling water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with awest gun-purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pilis, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels, Kidners, Bladder, Nevyen Diseasea, Headache, Constipation, Costivenes, Indi-gestion, Dyspeesia, Billioumess, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the In-ternal Viscers. Warratted to effect a positive cur-Purely vegetable, containing no mercury mineral of deleterious drugs.

EF Observe the following symptoms resulting from Piscorders of the libreactive Organic.

READ "False and True." lend a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 War 1-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent 700. BISMARCK'S

The New Schedule of man Er

Another Attempt to P by Increasing Food. The Hon. William Henr Custome, was in receipt lowing copy of a cablegram Consul-General Kriesman

Consul-General Kriesman, sistant-Secretary of State chief significance of the could be fact that the recent tariff has superseded the pertain articles aliuded to final paragraph, which is to the monometallists in to the mountains of the UNITED STATES CONSULAT May 30, 1879.—The Honoral of Sate. Washington, D. C. or to inclose herewith a copy of Sale. Wassington. 2.

or to inclose herewith a copy by the German Parliament to cellor of the Einbire. pendis Tariff and Tobacco bills. to duties as fixed on the articles by the second reading of sait. The articles embraced are groceries, articles of consum tobacco, and, what chiefly States, petroleum, on which is the consument of the consument of the periodic sait. The said of the ferromulgated and go into force. In connection with this removed the said of the Empire return to the Already laws, by his order, London been slopped, and that the Government is preexclusive gold standard that, ment of Parliament over the an interpellation on the subject and respect to the sir, your obedient servant.

The inclosure referred to in relation to provisional r by the German Parliament in this country would be to bill." While the Consuld has been going through one at the other of the State as ments, the new German tar and become a law. And one it will prove not so much to as to the German ef whose pockets the mone Heretofore free trade has in the matter of the importican products, but now it except on the rawest kind good deal of it, as a perusal visions will show. These w day last at the Custom-H General Kriesman, and hav the following comprehensive publication. The duty, who pressly stated, is on 100 k kilogramme is 2,3046 pound etcimal fraction:

THE NEW T Classification.
Scraps from iron mannfact sheet iron, etc., refuse yards, soap manufactories, of leather, etc.
Blood of slaughtered beasts, ash, dung, and all kinds cetc. of all kinds, old fishi

Cotton, raw, carded, combed, Wadding.
Yarn, unmixed or mixed valik, wool, or other vegeta mai material (1) single twist to No. 19 English, per 100 Above 45-59.
Above 79.
Above 79.
Above 19-45.
Above 19-45.
Above 45-69.
Single or double twist, bleache up to 19.
Above 45-59.
Above 45-59.
Above 45-59.

Trobe or more twest tawn dyed

Twisted sewing thread...

Wicks, unplaited, 24 marks.
Goods of cotton alone, witho
of silk or wool. raw, close t

—Raw, thin texture, exce
cuttains, hosiery, fringes,
Jaconet, etc

BRUSH AND MEYE DRUGS, APOTHECABY AND Sther of every kind, chloro

Less than 5, 000, 000
Castings
Contings
For machines, etc.
Axes, files, hammers, etc.
Chains, etc., for towing.
Knives, scissors, etc.
Sewing-needles, guns of a
pins.
Bronze and ores.
Bronze and raw materials frexcept cotton.
GRAIN AND AGRICUI
What outs and husiced

GLASS AND O Green hollow glass, not cat rough optical glass.
White hollow glass, necat. table glass half white and Looking glasses.
Sheet glasses, window and m polished, cut. colored.
Ornamental, for chandeliers.
Colored glass, painted, alive etc...

etc...

HUMAN AND HORSE-HARD, A

TURAD THEREFION, PEAT

FC.

Hoasse-hair, raw, heckies
dyed, and in plaits, brushRaddle of horse-hair, or out
of mixed materials of w
the entire warp or wool'
horse-hair.

Human pair, raw, or in any o
specified above...

Rags and other articles shad
initiation hair

Goose quilts for writing, raw

Goose quilts for writing, ra-fied, feathers for studing, ornament. Prepared ostrich feathers... Raw, salted, limed, and tanning, raw sheep, lamb skins with the hair on, skins with the hair off, dressed.

Hope.

INSTRUMENTS, RACHINES

Musical
Astronomical, enrgical, math
Locomotives, traction engine
Of wood.
Cast iron
Wrought iron
Other metals
Boilers and engines for shi
Germany
Rallway carriages, unaphole

Others.
Other carriages and vehicles
Other carriages and vehicles
INDIA-RUBBER, AND MAI
Crade.
Comoined with cotton, etc...
Contas goods of (soft).
Fins goods printed, etc.
All covered with India-rubb
ings, etc., with robber in the copper, AND OTHER NOT S
BASE METALS, WITH ART
COPPER, TAW OF SCRAPS
Wire and telegraph cable.
LEATHER AND LEAT
Fins shoes...

Pine shoes..... OROCERIAS.

GEU. STARE RALGIA, DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA t. Difficult Breathing IN FEW MINUTES, BY

S READY RELIEF.

R.R. S READY RELIEF S THE WORST PAINS e to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need ne Suffer with Pain.

8 READY RELIEF OR EVERY PAIN PAIN REMEDY

ne to Twenty Minutes. 'S READY RELIEF

WILL INSTANT EASE. f the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder,

f the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, fficult Breathing.
Palpitation of the Heart p. Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, hache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, ne Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bits

of the Ready Relief to the part of trops in half a tumbler of water will mure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach,

AND AGUE. GUE cured for fifty cents. There is nt in this world that will cure Fever other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's as RADWAY'S READY RELIES its.

RADWAY'S arillian

T BLOOD PURIFIER,

URE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS.
IT SEATED IN THE
BACK, Skin or Bones, Flesh or
Nerves.
THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
Itism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling,
th. Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic
hing of the Lunga, Dysepsia, Water
sux, White Swellings, Tumors, Diseases, Mercurial Disease, FeGout, Drojay, Sait Rheum, Bross.
He. Complaint, &c. e Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel at a the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, d Skin Diseases, but it is the only

BLADDER COMPLAINTS. b Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Propsy, er, Incontinence of Urine, Brighty uris, and in ail cases where there are a considered to the water is thick, cloudy, more like the white of an egg, of easilt, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone-dust deposits, and cking, burning sensation when passer in the small of the back and along y druggists. PRICK ONE DOLLAR.

IAN TUMOR EARS GROWTH CURED MEDIES.

& CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

RADWAY'S

ATINGPILLS, elegantly coated with sweet gum.

purify, cleanse, and strengthen,
the cure of all disorders of the
Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Ner on,
e, Constipation, Costiveness, IndiaBiliousness, Fever, Inflammation,
s, and all derangements of the Branch of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the stomach, Nausea, Hearthura,
sinkings or Flatterings in the Flow
inliness or weight in the Stomach,
Sinkings or Flatterings in the Flow
mining of the Heast, Hurries and
Fluttering at the Heart, Challes,
stations when in a Jina Posture,
te the Sight, Fever and June of the Sight,
et all of the Sight, Fever and Sight of the Sight,
stations when in a Jina Posture,
to the Sight, Fever and Sight of the Sight,
stations when in a Jina Posture,
to the Sight, Fever and Sight of the Sight,
sight of the Sight of the Flesh

liedway's Pills will free the system
above-named disorders, Price, 28

The Land Company of the Sight of the Price, 28

The Sight of the S

READ e and True." np to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War RISMARCK'S TARIFF.

The New Schedule of Duties in the German Empire.

Another Attempt to Protect the Farmer by Increasing the Cost of Food.

The Hon. William Henry Smith, Collector of Consul-General Kriesman at Berlin to the As-Consul-General Kriesman at Berlin to the Assistant-Secretary of State at Washington. The chief significance of the communication, in view of the fact that the recently-adopted German tarif has superseded the provisional duties on certain articles alluded to, is contained in the final paragraph, which is respectfully referred to the monometallists in this part of the company as a healthy sign of the times:

to the monometallists in this part of the country of shealthy sign of the times:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, BERLIN,
May 30, 1879.—The Honorable Assistant Secretary
of Sale. Washington, D. C.—Sir.: I have the honooto inclose herewith a copy of an act just passed
by the German Parliament to authorize the Chancellor of the Emoire, pending the passage of the
paraff and Tobacco bills. to levy provisionally the
daties as fixed on the articles included in said act
to the second reading of said bills.

The articles embraced are pig-iron of all kinds,
receries, articles of consumption, which include
lobacco, and, what chiefly concerns the United
states, petroleum, on which a duty of \$1.43 per
100 kilogrammes is to be imposed. The act having
ben concurred in by the Federal Council, will be
promainated and go into force immediately.

In connection with this report I will not omit to
mform you that there are decided indications of a
disposition on the part of Prince Bismarck to have
the Empire return to the bi-metallic standard.
Already-lave, by his order, all sales of silver at
London been stopped, and so strong is the belief
that the Government is prepared to abandon the
exclusive gold standard that, but for the adjournment of Parliament over the Whitsuntide norders,
an interpellation on the subject would have been
addressed in that body to the Chancellor. I am,
six, your obedient servant,
Consul-General.

The inclosure referred to is a copy of an act

The inclosure referred to is a copy of an act in relation to provisional rates of duty passed by the German Parliament May 28, 1879,—what in this country would be termed an "enabling bill." While the Consul-General's cablegram has been going through one end and coming out at the other of the State and Treasury Departments, the new German tariff has been passed and become a law. And a very burdensome one it will prove to be, too, not so much to the exporter as to the German consumer, out of whose pockets the money is to finally come. Heretofore free trade has existed in Germany in the matter of the importation of many American products, but now it will be "all pay," except on the rawest kind of materials, and a good deal of it, as a perusal of the tariff provisions will show. These were received Saturday last at the Custom-House from Consul-General Kriesman, and have been arranged in the following comprehensive tabular form for publication. The duty, when not otherwise expressly stated, is on 100 kilogrammes, and a kilogramme is 2,2046 pounds avoirdupoise, or 2 1-5 pounds, to use the common instead of the decimal fraction:

THE NEW TARIFF. Classification. Rate of Duty.

Classification. Rate of Duty.

ceraps from iron manufactured from sheet iron, etc., refuse from tanyards, soap manufactories, old pieces

of leather, etc. Free.

Slood of slaughtered beasts, bran, coal ash, dung, and all kinds of manure, etc. Free. COTTON AND SOFT GOODS.

Wadding ...
Yarn, unmixed or mixed with linen, slik, wool, or other vegetable or animal material (1) single twist (raw) up to No. 19 English, per 100 kilos r more twist (raw), bleached or LEADS.

Coarse brushes and brooms from straw,
rushes, grass, roots, esparto, and
also when combined with wood or
iron, without polish or varnish...\$
0.95
Other brushes...\$
1.90
Fine brushes...\$
5.00 DRUGS, APOTRECARY AND DYEING MATERIALS.

DRUGS, APOTHECARY AND DYEING MATER
Riher of every kind, chloroform, collodium, extracts, tinctures, and waters
containing alcohol or ether for trade
or medicinal purposes, etc. ... \$
Geneva oil, etc. ... \$
Sone-blacking, sealing-wax, ink, furniture warnish.
Soda, culcined.
Soda, rough, natural, or artificial, crystallized. 0.71

Polished, varnished, etc. Wire, copper, tin, polished of 5,000, -000 and over. Less than 5,000,000 Less than 5, 000, 000 0.71
Castings 0.59½
For machines, etc. 0.59½
For machines, etc. ... 0.71
Axes, files, hammers, etc. 1.43
Chains, etc. for towing Free.
Knives, scissors, etc. 5.71
Sewing-needles, guns of all sorts, and pins. 14.28
Bronze and ores Free.
Fixx and raw materials for spinning, except cotton. Free.

GRAIN AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Wheat, oats, and husked (cult.)

 Rye, barley, malze, and buckwheat
 0. 12

 Malt
 0. 29

 Aniscseed, caraway seed
 0. 71

 Other products
 Free.
 Green hollow glass, not cut nor turned, rough optical glass.
White hollow glass, uncut, window and table-glass half white and half green.

1.90

table-glass half white and half green.
Looking-glasses.
Sheet-glass, window and mirror glass,
polished, cut. colored.
Ornamental, for chandeliers, drops, etc.
Colored glass, painted, silvered, or gill,

hed, feathers for studing, feathers for ornament. 0.71
Prepared ostrich feathers 71.40
HIDES AND SKINS.

Raw, salted, limed, and dried for tanning, raw sheep, lamb, and goat skins with the hair on, and sheep skins with the hair off, but not dressed.

To be prepared for furrier's work Free. Masical. 7.14

Auronomical, surgical, mathematical. Free.
Locomotives, traction engines, etc. 1.90

-Of wood . 0.71

Wought from . 0.71

Wought from . 1.90

Other metals . 1.90

Boilers and engines for ships built in

Germany. Free.

Allway carriages, unupholstered. 6 per cent

Sugar.

Petroleum and mineral offe, raw and refined...

CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Disputches to The Tribune. of the forthcoming July crop report of the Department of Agriculture, the following state-

ment of the average condition of the cereal crop, meadows and pastures, July 1, will be of interest. The average condition is represented by 100: COUNTIES.

Hancock.
Hardin
Henderson
Henry
Iroquois
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson.
Jorsey

INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTS, Ind., July 14.—The Wabash River has risen to a great depth, making four-teen feet rise in twenty-six hours, exused by the teen feet rise in twenty-six hours, crused by the late heavy rainstorms north of here, and has flooded bundreds of acres of growing crops, mostly eorn, that was up four feet high, doing it immesse damage, mostly in patches. The sudden flood/also washed away large quantities of wheat that was cut and in stack in the bottom fields. Great surprise is expressed by everybody here at the wonderful yield of wheat per acre hereabouts. It is entirely unprecedented, averaging fully forty bushels per acre, about double the usual yield. The exaw is short, with heavy heading. The kernels are very firm and plump. One field here, of thirty-five acres, made a crop of nearly 1,400 bushels, where half that amount was expected. It causes general gratification.

Notice Disputches to The Principal Proofing Id.—Some wheat being out green on account of bugs.

Erwontn, Ia., July 14.—Ne damage to crope; they look well; winter wheat harvest begun.

Farley, Ia., July 14.—Wheat here damaged by hot weather and bugs; prospect unfavorable.

DUBDQUE. Ia., July 14.—Reports from stations west are more favorable, excepting in case of spring wheat.

Execute, in, July La.—No channes to cropy. The price while the

MARINE NEWS.

a calm and pleasant expression, not as of one who had died in pain. No bullet had touched him. The wounds, nineteen in number, were all caused by assegais. Beside the Prince were found his apura, and round his neck a small chain with locket and charms. These were given into the charge of Capt. Molyneur, by him to be handed over to Lord Chelmsford. It was a mournful sight, and no one regarded it with unconcern. At the Prince's head his soldier-servant knelt and wept; and grief like his, exhibited by one who had served him only a short time, spoke well for the private character of his master. Strange fatality! Only a few days before, in conversation with Capt. Lane, he had said, 'It is no fun being fired at; I wast a trial with the assegai. I should like a slight assegai wound.' By Gen. Marshall's orders, a stretcher was formed of lances and a blanket, and, wrapped in another blanket, the corpse was borne to meet the ambulance by the tieneral himself, Col. Drury Lowe, hig. Stewart, Capt. Molyneux, and officers of the Seventsenth Lancers. The kraal where the party had been surprised consisted of six buts, collected round a circular stone cattle fence. Gardens of mealles and Kafir corn surrounded it on three sides, the fourth being open and facing toward the dongs. The ambulance returned to Italezi Camp at about 2 o'clock. As the afternoon drew to a close and early evening aproached, the troops marched silently away to an open space without the camp. The Twenty-first, Fifty-eighth, Ninety-first, the artiflerownen dismounted, dragoons, and lancers carrying their lances, wheeled regiment after regiment into line until three sides of a great oblong aquare were formed; and as the guncarriage, was the Prince's dead body, plerped with ninetsen assegal wounds. The Catholic priest read out the flueral service, and his words incressed the universal groom of serting sun, drawing slowly down cloud-curtains in the west."

The correspondent of the Paris Figure writes: "The Prince and his ecort, supposing the CAPTURING A DEVIL-PISH. While talking over the incidents attending his cruise in the yacht Falcon, on the Gulf of Mex-ico, the other day, to a party of friends, includcruise in the yacht Falcon, on the Gulf of Mexico, the other day, to a party of friends, including a TRIBUNE reporter, Capt. Peter Falcon, the noted submarine diver, was asked if he ever fell in with any of those terribly ugty-looking monsters of the sea,—the devil-dah,—whose appearance so many writers have given insdequate descriptions of. As Capt. Falcon remarked, the devil-dah must be seen in all his horrible monstrosity so be fully appreciated. He would not attempt any description of one, but he told a thrilling narrative of the manner in which himself and a companion captured one. It was about 4 p. m. on the 2d of last May, when the Falcon stood off the mouth of Tampa Bay, her only ob-

Frince at the quilty, were be much have turned out in face its carrege with the veryed in hand carried by the Frent Mendoon through and Carried by the Frent Mendoon through and the control of the Carried State of the dones they could not there as expect that it is proughted that the control of the control

consort, Chamberlain with S. H. Kimball and consort; schr H. S. Hyds. Down—Props Nabant, Dean Richmond, H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, Hayana and consorts, Mineral Rock and barges; tug A. J. Smith wish barges Carlingford, City of Straits, and Mont-conserv.

Saijed—D. I. Dumlord, iris.

Wind—Southeast, gentie: weather fine.
Pour Hunon, Rica., July 14—10 p. m.—Poured up—Schrs Joseph Paige, D. A. Van Valkenberz, Oneids, Annie Vought, Thomas P. Sheldon, tiolden West, Willis Keller, Michigan,
Emum L. Coyne, Francis Paima.
Down—Props Ouwegatchie, Winslow, O.
Townsend and consort; schre St. Stephena,
Joseph G. Martin, Sim Effisworth, Chandler J.
Wells, Issco, Harry Beshell, Penesukee, Mary
Copely.

Wind—Northeast, restie; weather fine.

LAKE PREIGHTS.

LAKE PREIGHTS.

Corriers hald out yesterday for an advance of 1/2 on corn to Buffalo, but shippers who wanted vessels refused to give more than 3c, and the market closed with but few transactions. There were but few vessels ready to load. Charters were reported for 80,000 bu wheat and 48,000 bu corn. The schar Folly M. Rogers, corn to Kingston at 41/2, the Camanche wheat as 41/2, the Lady Dufferin and S. Anderson, wheat to Collingwood, the prop Philadelphis, wheat and corn to Bris on through rate.

Lumber freights are unchanged in rates. Shippers have been endeavoring to cut rates down to 123/2 all around, but carriers have remained firm, so far as known.

A COSTLY MISHAP.

The earking of the Allen in the Detroit Bey-Dock began Saturday morains, but there is so much of it to do that she will probably not be out till Toesday. On Saturday J. M. Jones and Capt. John Oades held a survey on the Allen, and among their estimate of damages are found the following important items: Docking, resulting throughout, refastening the bottom, one coat of paint, refustening sixty knees in the hold, and a new lib. Also numerous other tems of lesser note, which will help to bring the damages up to a respectable sum. It is likely that the mishap will cost some one over \$3,000.—Post and Tribuse, paterday. A COSTLY MINHAP.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dissisted to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Vessel charters today: Schrs S. L. Watson and Moonlight, coal
to Chicago, at 50e; Porter, coal to Milwaukee,
at 45c; Negannee, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland,
on p. t.; Penokee, coal to Milwaukee, at 50e;
Jura, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at \$1.30;
Bigler, coal to Chicago, at 60c; Goshawk, fluckstone, Kelley's Island to Portage, at 45c, free;
steam barge Wetmore and consort Brunette,
ore from Marquette, the first to Fairport and
the latter to Cleveland, at \$1.30; schr Gailstin,
coal, Fairport to Chicago, 50e.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Schr H. D. Root, stone to Detroit at \$40 for the carge; Jennie Matthews, stone to Chicago at \$40 for the carge; Jennie Matthews, stone to Chicago at \$400 for the carge; Elizabeth Jones, 1,100 tons coal to Chicago at 50c; Fleetwing, coal to Sheboyran at 60c; prop W. H. Barnum, coal to Milwaukee at 50c.

Cleared—Frops Glasgow, Bay City; D. Ballentine, Chicago; Oscoda. Toledo; schr Fleetwing, 600 tons coal, Sheboyran; Elizabeth Jones, A. B. Moore, Chicago; Lyman Chasy, Toledo; barges India, Fulton, Eureka, Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney, Bay City.

THE INSURANCE POOL A private letter received here says the pool (marine-insurance) goes on, but some essential changes have been made in its manuer of doing business. Hereafter daily reports are to be furnished to each Company by the Commissioner. Time will develop the wisdom of the changes made at the late meeting of the Executive Committee at Niagara Falls. Those members who favored dissolution are said to be not reconciled.

SHORTAGE SETTLED. Buffalo Commercial: A satisfactory settle-ment has been made in the case of the schr Cheney Ames, which ran short here 516 bu on a cargo of wheat loaded at the Racine elevator. The elevator-owners discovered the cause of the mistake, and have forwarded a check of \$530 to the consignees of the cargo here. The Captain of the vessel has received his freight money, and is no doubt happy.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGHPORT, July 14.—Arrived.—Mayflower,
Peru, 6,109 bu corn; City of Henry, Utica, 4,500
bu corn, 100 bu oats; Indore, Utica, 6,000 bu
corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,700 bu corn; Georgia, Utica,
6,400 bu corn; Rybura, Henry, 6,100 bu corn;
prop Peeriess, Hennepin, 4,700 bu corn; Sunhine, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa,
6,300 bu corn.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Receist Disaction to The Tribuna.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 14.—Passed Up—
Stars Prussia, Kingston to Chicago, general cargo; Ocean, Quebec to Chicago, general cargo; schrs J. M. Scott, Oswero to Chicago, salt;
Bolivia, Oswero to Chicago, coal.

Down-Nothing.

Wind—Southwest, fresh.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Descrict to The Tribuse.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—Charters, schr Oliver Mitchell, wheat to Kingston at %c; schr Columbian, wheat to Buffale at %c. The schr Itaaca arrived from below.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Long tows were the order with the harbor tugs yesterday, and most of the boats brought in two vessels each.

There was a low stage of water in the river yesterday, and unusual care was taken in loading vessels over thirteen feet draft.

The trim fittle stars Gracie Barker made an excursion trip to Evanston and back yesterday, and left in the evening for Grand Haveo.

The tog Favorite was drydocked at Miller Bros.' yards yesterday for general repairs. One of 0. B. Green's dredges will be put in the boxes if it can be getten there.

ELSEWHERE.

The prop Chicago, now building at Quayle & Son's yard, Cleveland, will be issunched sturday next. She is an exact duplicate of the Milwankee. Work on her is being crowded as fast as possible.

Lichtning struck the top foremast of the schr George H. Warmington, of Vermillion, Friday, and tore away two feet of the sop of the mast. There were several men in the boid of the schooner at the time. They were abacked but not seriously injured.

A correspondent writes from Put-in Bay: At 4 o'clock p. m. Friday, after the squalt, the water in the lake here fell eighteen inches in less than ten minutes, and then gradually came back to its normal condition. About twenty persons here witnessed the phenomenon.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual eatings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Ing at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVATA

Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylerk, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Chu, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Menomines, Green Bay, sundries, Rash street.
Prop Menomines, Green Bay, sundries, Rash street.
Prop Menomines, Green Bay, sundries, Idealio street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries, Rash street.
Prop M. Grob, South Haven, andries, Rash street.
Prop W. Livingston, Pashigo, towing, Rash street.
Start Coreas, R. See, countries, Rash street.

enth street.
conth street.
chr Reindeer, Markegon, Immber, Market.
chr Reindeer, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
chr Reindeer, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
chr Reine, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
schr D. G. Fort, Marquette, ore, Blast Pus
Schr Metropolis, Port Sherman, wood, Vanil
Schr Onward, Manistee, Tumber, Market.
Schr A. Mosber, Menominee, lumber, Sc

TOP Messenger. Benton Harbor, sundries top Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries that Corona, St. Joe. sundries, that Corona, Manitowoc, sundries, that Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, that Alpena, Muskegon, sundries. Star Chicago, Manitowo, sundres.
Star Alpena, Musicegon, susdries.
Prop Scotia, Baffaio, unidites.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, Prop George Donbar, Musicegon, sundries.
Prop Congregation of Traverse, Traverse City, Prop George Donbar, Musicegon, sundries.
Prop Tradet, Pentwater, sundries.
Prop Milwankee, Buffale, sandries.
Prop City of Toledo, Cleveland, ausdries.
Prop City of Manistee, sundries.
Schr John Mark Manistee, inght.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe. light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe. light.
Schr Lanie Tomine, Manistee, inght.
Schr Annie Tomine, Manistee, inght.
Schr L. B. Coates Manistee, light.
Schr H. B. Burger, Manistee, light.
Schr H. B. Burger, Manistee, light.
Schr America. Musikegon, light.
Schr America. Musikegon, light.
Schr Tom Paine, Manistee, light.
Schr Tom Paine, Manistee, light.
Schr Norman, Memourinee, light.
Schr Norman, Memourinee, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Conquest, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Conquest, Jacksonport, light.
Schr General Starten, Manistee, light.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Springfield, Ill., July 14.—The Audi dicensed the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insur-Company of New York. Capital, \$100,000 do business in Illinois.

A certificate of organization was fill by the Irish-American Benevolent 8 Galena; Directors, John Leader, John Joseph D. White, Anthony McCaff Henry Logan.

SCARED EXCURSIONISTS.

The stmr Grace McMillan, bound from Toledo for Lakeside with 400 excursionists, was caught in the storm on Friday last five miles from Putin Bay. The passengers became panie-stricken, and many of them firmly believed that they would never reach land alive. The boat could not afford shelter from the rais for all of them, and many of them clump to the rails, stanchions, etc., with the heavy beating rais drenching them to the skin, and thoroughly terror-stricken. The boat made Put-in Bay dock all right.—Sandarly Register.

ALMOST OFF.

The work of getting the Gardner off the Lincoln Park beach had progressed so far yesterday that her position had been changed so that she beaded to the northeast and her bow had been swung around so that it was about seventy test from its former place. With a continuance of favorable weather it was thought that the vessel would be minus its marine curiosity.

The off your corse with the "Japenese Corse and continuance of favorable weather it was thought that the vessel would be minus its marine curiosity.

There are now 120 torpedo-boats in the Russian navy, and both officers and men are learning how to handle and nest then. The Pull Most Gastle states that the conclusion has been drawn from a series of these exercises that a torpedo attack abould never be made with a single boat. The boats should be provided with either Whitehead or spar torpedoes. An activity followed a reserve. The topedoes abould be group, and a reserve. The topedoes abould be group, and a reserve. The topedoes abould provided with either Whitehead or spar torpedoes. An activity followed a reserve. The topedoes abould be article with a store when the boat only the continuance of groups are allowed or stopedo the whole foldilla. From several quastications are allowed or stopedo the struck must be requisited. The struck must be requisited by that of the store among the whole foldilla. From several quastications are allowed or stopedo the struck must be requisited. The struck must be requisit

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Fourth Week. Monday, July 14 every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Unprecented Triment!

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrele. 1-2 100 Serong: 50 Solid: 1-5 100

R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON. Froprieson
Every thing new from beginning to end. First angue
ance of the service of t

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT BURLESQUE COMMUN. ENGAGED! DO NOT FAIL TO SEE ITT Mattees Wednesday and Saturday. In preparation—Sardou's great Comedy, A SCHAP OF PAPER.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION, Corner Twenty second-st. and Cottage Grove-say

GRAND CONCERT CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Under the direction of ADOLPH BOSENBECKER.

Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place over Tuesday and Friday during the summer cents.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK BASE-BALL. THE CELEBRATED TROY CLED THE WHITE STOCKINGS. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Juliev
15, 16, and 17, as 5:30 prompt.
Tickets at SPALDING'S, 110 Randonford.
CLAYTON'S, 53 Maddoness.
MAYER'S, 120 Washington-es.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Proprietor and Manager. Mr. J. H. HAVERLY
Byory Night at 8, Wednesday and Saturday Mattheon,
CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY In H. M. S. PINAPORE.

Universally recognized as the ONLY Pinators Courselly The best cast ever presented in America. A fracty spicy, meaning midsummer entertainment. Better the seaside. Scara may be secured one week in saventhal seasing a day and GREMAN PLYN AFORE. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. Learthonis

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE MANUAL STREET GRAVIES PISE

BOT & COLD is Newly or and in india, and in the control of the JOINTS

Hon. M. Schwabacher, New Orleans, at the

C. W. Elliott. Nebraska, is registered at the J. I. Meredith, Troy, N. Y., is a guest of the

The Trey Base Ball Club are domiciled at the John A. Bush, Peoria, Ill., is domice

Gen. W. Myers, U. S. A., with his family, is John E. Sanbors, General Manager of the Vandalia Line, is at the Pacific.

George Micholson, of the New Orleans Picaddeus C. Pound, Member of Congress Wisconsin, is registered at the Tremont.

Judge J. A. Elliott, of the United States Dis-rict Court at Denver, Col., is one of the guests aptist meeting announced for yesterday, at No. 71 Randolph street, was post-

ed until Aug. 1. An owner is wanted at the Cottage Grove Station for about fifty feet of white hose which was found lying in the

By order of the Eminent Commander, Apollo commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will hold heir stated conclave of Apollo this evening at o'clock. The order of the Temple will be con-

heney, Vice-President of the Bloom-uncie & Mississippi Railroad, and E. S. General Passenger Agent of the & Terre Haute Railroad, are at the

Louis New, 50 years of age, living at No. 471 alton street, fell from a heat-stroke at 9:15 sterday morning on the corner of Park avenue d Wood streets. Dr. Earle, who attended m, thought he would recover.

Frank Brennan, a young student at Normal chool, was yesterday morning run down and diled on the Rock Island Road at Englewood. t is not known how he came to be upon the rack when the train came along.

The proprietor of the City Hotel at Toledo, O., elegraphs to this city seeking information in gard to relatives of C. W. Hartwell, who is ring ill at his hotel. It is believed that he has onnections in this city, and if so, they are dered to put themselves in communication with

Mrs. George Palmer, of the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State street, while walking ag Clark street, near Adams, at 3 o'clock sterday afternoon, slipped upon the pavent and fell, striking her head on the edge of walk. A physician who attended her did think the injury serious.

on Clifford, 10 years of age, living at No. Yest Fifteenth, was run over and injured the body at 9 o'clock last evening, on the section of Wright and Halsted streets, by young men driving recklessly in a buggy, drove rapidly away after the accident. The fellow was not badly injured.

Charles Smith, a German 50 years of age, and for twenty-four years past an employe of the sardware firm of Hibbard & Spencer, was overome by the heat yesterday. He was attended w Dr. Dyche, at the corner of State and Randolphi streets, who thought his case not serious. He was sent to his home at Riverside.

Henry Johnson, 50 years of age, living with is family at No. 122 Maxwell street, upon rearning home from his work at 6 o'clock last plating a strike, either for eight hours or higher plating a strike, either for eight hours or higher vening laid down upon the floor and died sud-ealy. Heart disease, superinduced by the ex-saive heat, is supposed to have been the cause, secased was of German birth, and a cigar-aker by occupation.

Receiver Jackson, of the Third National Bank, has, since the setting aside by the Court of the sale of the Hyde Park Hotel property. received several bids for the same, all of which are said to be better than the price received at the auction sale. The sale will be made to the highest bidder in a few days, when the result will be made known in court.

Joseph Phavie, while employed by Joseph Wilson in repairing a house at the corner of Lake and Sheldon streets, fell at 10:30 yester-day forenoon from a scaffold, and striking the ground some sixteen feet below broke his wrist. A physician who attended him did not consider his injuries scrious. He was taken to his bome, No. 1034 West Adams street.

his bome, No. 1034 West Adams street.

Ogden, Sheldon & Co. have sold to C. M.
Henderson & Co. the southeast corner of
Adams and Franklin streets, 125 feet on Adams
street and 190 on Franklin to Quincy, for \$40.000. C. M. Henderson & Co. will build on
their purchase a fine business-block for their
own use. Ogden, Sheldon & Co. have also sold
Marshall Field the southwest corner of Adams
street and Fifth avenue, 453/x100 feet, for
\$12,500 cash.

Mr. M. Bensinger, of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning that there had been no change in the condition of affairs at their factory alice Saturday. Two of the men only have returned to work. The gentleman also said that as soon as the other manufacturers in the country should see fit to accede to the demands of the men they would be ready to make the concession, but not until then. No trouble is anticipated.

At 13:35 yesterday afternoon an express-wagon and horse, owned and driven by M. Leo-pold, collided at the corner of State and South Water streets with a borse and buggy owned and driven by Mrs. Burnett, of No. 1094 Indi-ana avenue. One of the hind wheels of the buggy was torn off, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing Mrs. Burnett and her two children violently to the pavement. The lady was severely injured about the hips, but the children fortunately escaped without injury.

good standing, and will doubtless prove a good selection.

Renry Jones, while at work at 8:30 vesterday morning in the hammer shop of the Union Rolling Mill Company, on Ashland avenue, near Archer avenue, had both of his legs crushed by a piece of red-hot steel which flew off from under the steam hammer. A physician who attended him was of the opinion that it would be necessary to amputate the right leg below the knee. He is a Weishman, 35 years of age, and has a wife and family living at the corner of Ashland avenue and Cologne street. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Morris Keefe, who died at No. 125 Clinton street, not suicidally, as was supposed, but by hard drinking which superinduced apoplety. Relatives at Grassy Hill, Mass., have been talegraphed. An inquest was also held at No. 89 West Fifteenth street upon Thomas McMahon, a drayman who fell off his street bridge, and who died of his injuries at the County Hospital: and upon Karl Kaupachowski, 9 years of age, who died of convulsions at No. 25 Tweaty-first street.

the following:

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan was held Satarday afternoon at the residence of ex-Gev. Baidwin. All the lay members, and, with the exception of Dr. Wilsen, of Ypsilanti, sil the elerical members of the Committee were present. It was announced that formal assent to the consecration of the Bishop-elect had been received from minetern diocesea, leaving only six more to be heard from as constituting the present majority. The time and place of the observation rest with the presiding Bishop, but me Committee gave expression to their own desire to have the event celebrated in St. Paul's Church.

eration will occur about Sept. 15.

A man recently applied to Mr. John Reese, proprietor of the woolen mill at the corner of Noble and Ohlo streets, for the position of engineer. A week ago Saturday it was discovered that some one had unlocked an engine bolt, the result of which was the breaking of a cylinder, doing damage to the amount of about \$150. The engineer was discharged, and it was found that the job had been committed by a friend of the disappointed applicant for the place. Previous to his application several employes had been discharged for cause, and the whole thing was an evidence of spite-walk.

The Avery Moore matter was settled yester-day between his bondsmen and the South Town Board, and the original bond canceled, thus releasing Messus. Lipe, Gill, Wheeler, and Run-ran from any further responsibility in the mat-ley. The Wess Town Clerk told a TRIBUNE re-corder that the preposition of Moorei, friends The West Town Clerk told a TRIBUNE re-porter that the proposition of Moore's friends had been accepted and the \$1,000 cash had been paid, sithough he refused to state who paid the money. The suft in the Circuit Court against the bondsmen will be withdrawn as soon as the case can be brought to the attention of the Jindge. This would have been done yes-terday had the Court been in session.

The officers of the Fire-Insurance Patrol held their annual meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 127 LaSalle street, Vice-President R. W. Hosmer in the chair. John James, of the Patrol Committee, submitted an annual report, which showed that the expenditures of the Patrols in Chicago during the past year were between \$27,000 and \$28,000, and that there was a balance in the treasury of between \$600 and balance in the treasury of between \$600 and \$700. It was agreed by the Board to continue the Patrols for another year, and to appropriate for their use the sum of \$26,000 to defray expenses. No changes were made in the Committees. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board scijourned.

tees. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

A report from the Twenty-second Street Police Station states that "a French tailor named August P. De Magne, 27 years of age, was found dead at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a vacant lot on the cornor of Calumet avenue and Twentieth street by Officer Lewis, of that station, , who took the body to the Morgue. Deceased last worked for P. Hannegan, tailor, at No. 898 State street, but had been drinking hard for the last week, and wasseen drunk going towards the lake Sunday evening. It is supposed he died from chronic alcoholism and the effects of the heat yesterday afternoon. He was a single man, and had no relatives in this country." Now, if the Twenty-second street police were in the habit of paying attantion to such occurrences, the foregoing report would have been more truthful. The man fell apparently from the effects of the heat at about noos, and laid there for two hours sweltering in the sun before death relieved his sufferings. During all this time no afforts were made to save his life. Four or five policemen either passed the place or were asked to care for the unfortunate fellow, but all of them refused until Officer Lewis came along. The man bad been dead a couple of hours, and such an occurre tee is such a neighborhood was more than passing common. One of the policemen who came for the body brought with him a colored expressman, who, upon ascertaining that the man was dead, would not allow the body to be lifted into his wagn. The citizens in the vicinity, who are all of the "wealthy and highly-respectable class." were very indignant at the neglect of the police, as there is a bare possibility that the man's life might have been saved; but it is not in evidence that any of the "wealthy and highly-respectable class." offered to play the role of Good Samaritan. This is not the first time that complaints of a serious nature have been made from that district, and it looks as if some of lieut Rongeld's underlings had organized a o iGood Samaritan. This is not the first time the complaints of a serious nature have been mad from that district, and it looks as if some c. Lieut. Bonfield's underlings had organized little principality of their own. More prompt ness with reports and efficiency in police service are greatly needed.

MR. GOLDWATER'S VIEWS.

On yesterday afternoon a call was made upon Mr. Samuel Goldwater, the late President of the Trade & Labor Council, at his residence, 335 Bine Island avenue, to ascertain his opinion upon the present labor troubles.

The reporter began by asking him if there was any truth in the rumor that the cigar-makers contemplated a strike.

"No," said Mr. Goldwater, "there is absolutely no foundation to the rumor. I am a member of the Board of Appeals of the United States and Canada, and would know if such a step was to be taken. There are often little shop difficulties, but they are of no consequence."

quence."
"Does the present strike of the cabinetmakers receive the sanction of the Council?"
"It does not. We have not absolute jurisdiction in the matter, but we are generally appealed to when our support is wanted, but as yet the cabinetmakers have made no such appeal."

wages?"

"No, str, I do not."
He was then asked by the reporter whether he favored a strike for either of these causes where it would injure manufacturers by reason of their having competition in other places.

"I am bitterly opposed," he said, "to any movement which will be instrumental in injuring home manufactures. I would not want to pay the same for goods as my neighbor, and sell them at a loss."

ing nome manufactures. I would not want to pay the same for goods as my neighbor, and sell them at a loss."

"What," asked the scrice, "is the feeling at present among the cigarmakers?"

"Well, to tell the truth, there is great dissatisfaction among their number. The bosses have taken advantage of them, and they have not made the slightest resistance. Ten years ago tobacco was 40 per cent higher than at the present time, and the price paid for labor was twice as high as now. The consumer never paid any more for his cigars than he does now; consequently the profit is larger today than ever. Still the bosses cry 'no profit.' Why should not the workmen be dissatisfied? An advantage is taken of the consumer and workman alife. But you may tell the readers of The Tribung our number at present."

Last Friday Mr. Goldwater retired from the Presidency of the Trade and Labor Council, and his place has been filled by Mr. Streeter, of the Daily News.

UNION VETERANS.

Last evening the Union Veteran Club held its

Daily Ness.

UNION VETERANS.

Last evening the Union Veteran Club held its regular monthly meeting at their rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel. There was quite a number in attendance, despite the heat. Gen. Chetlain occupied the chair. Reports of committees were received and referred. Applications for membership were read from nine veterans. Maj. Carroll read the following communication from the Hon. Z. Chandler, acknowledging the compliment paid to him by the Club by the indorsement of his course in Congress regarding the "Rebel Brigadiers":

Please tender to your Club my sincere thanks for their flattering approval of my course in the Senate on the late rebellious proceedings of the "Rebel Brigadiers." The voices of the Southern leaders in the American Congress to-day are but the echoes of the sentiments attered by the same class twenty years ago. They are trying to obtain by the oily tongue of persuasion what they failed to win with grape and canister, but our Northera people can be trusted to lay an ungloved hand on the party which tries to obtain repudiation, advocates State-rights, and demands Southern subsidies. Very respectfully. Z. Chandlers.

The letter was greeted with appleuse by those present. Six applications for membership were unantmously elected. Col. Ricaby, the Treasurer, having resigned, Capt. J. W. Cook was elected to that position. The subject of delinquent members, who have omjeted to pay their fees, was debated at some length. After some further miscellaneous business, the Club adjourned until the second Monday in August.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

THE SECOND EXCEMENT

Wabash avenue, from the Exposition Building, last night. The men are to occupy four floors of the building, which will give them ample room for drilling, etc. The building is one of the finest on the avenue, belongring to the Peck estate, and having a frontage of rifty feet with a depth of 160. The regiment has a lease of the premises to the 1st of May, when the officers will have to look further for quarters, unless the parties who rent the first or store floor are willing to arrange for the accommodation of the troops at reasonable rates. The amount to be paid by the regiment until the exoration of the lease is at the rate of \$1,500 per year. The two first floors are plastered and newly calcimined, and the whole is being fitted up in good shape. There is but one row of posts upon each floor, running down the centre of the apartment, which will be but a slight obstacle in the way of handling companies. The first floor will be used as an exhibition-room, the second floor for company rooms, and all the floors for drill rooms. All the regimental property was removed to the new quarters last evening except the lockers, which will follow to-day. The officers held a protracted meeting in their new home last night, at which the subject of the picnic, which is to take place on the 5th of August, was talked over, as well as other tonings of interest to the organization. An invitation has been extended to Brig.-Gen. Torrence and staff and other military officers in the city to attend the picnic.

The Mayor had a conference at the officer of

ect in having this talk is not definitely object in having this talk is not definitely known, but it is believed the managers of the party are siarmed at the disorganization and demoralization wrought in the ranks by his Honor's general course since he was sworn in particularly his action in removing Marshal Benner, which has antagonized hundreds of the better class of Democrats. Mr. Harrison attempted to justify this removal, but it is understood that all the gentlemen did not agree with him. It is also said that he was advised to reappoint Benner Aug. 1, since by so doing he could recover a great deal of lost ground.

Mr. Harrison adheres to his ultimatum as to interviews. A TRIBUNE reporter, made an attempt to get something out of him about this conference, but failed.

"What was the object?" said the reporter.

"We met as gentlemen, and, as none of them hold office, not as officials."

"Have you any objection to telling me the subject of conversation!"

"One subject was the weather."

pject of conversation!"
One subject was the weather."
What was taken up when that was exhausted?"
"Well, I remember that a motion was made
to adjourn to Charley Kern's for beer, but I
said I wouldn't go unless they gave me a mint-And his Honor smiled and walked away.

THE CITY-HALL.

Five new cases of scarlet fever were reported resterday. The employes of the North Side Pumping-

Works were paid their June salaries yesterday. Amount, \$2,309. The City Treasurer received yesterday \$1,287 from the Collector, \$2,408 from the Water De-

partment, and \$94 from the Comptroller. The school-teachers were paid their May salaries at the rooms of the Board of Education yesterday, amounting to \$55,000. It was in scrip, of course.

only about 4001 saloon-licenses have been taken out so far. There ought to have been 1,500. The Mayor would do well to look into this matter in his peregrinations by moonlight among them. The Health Officer condemned last week 3,689 pounds of meat, ten barrels of turnips, thirty-one crates of cabbage, four bushels of string-beans, and six boxes of green apples. Three hundred and twenty-eight nuisances were abated, and 437 notices served.

Health-Officer Crosby visited the slaughtering and rendering house of Jake Schuler, on South Halsted street, opposite the Transit House, and closed it up. The stench issuing from the place for some time past has been frightful. Mr. Schuler promised to put in patent appliances.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: To J. K. White, to erect a two-story dwelling, Monroe, near Oakley, to cost \$29,600; to C. B. Blafr, to erect a four-story bank building, La Salle street, near Randolph, to cost \$25,000; to Corad Kattentidt, to erect a coppersmith's shop, northwest corner of Michi-gan and Salle streets, to cost \$6,500; and to Clark Bos. & Co., to erect a work-shop, Robey street, near Blue Island avenue, to cost \$6,600.

street, near Blue Island avonue, to cost \$6,600. Daniel F. Gleason was yesterday authorized, empowered, and instructed to go to work today. He was appointed some weeks ago as Sewer Inspector, but for some reason had never been assigned to duty. His going to work is believed to be one of the consequences of McNally, Riordan, and Peevey supporting the Mayor in the Benner difficulty, especially since be got tired of fooling with his Honor a week ago, and withdrew his petition. He takes back ail he ever said against Mr. Harrison, and hereafter, so far as he is concerned, there will be smooth sailing.

The Comptroller, in looking over a number of bills yesterday, found among others several for taking the pictures of the thieves and burglars falling into the hands of the police, which aggregate a large sum during the year. There is something peculiar and unsatisfactory about the bills, and they are remarkable for the information they do not impart. They show that in some cases as high as thirty photographs of one prisoner are charged for, and no names are given, and then again that the prisoners are taken by galleries which would be gisd to do the work at the rate of \$1, in order to pay \$2 per dozen to some one else. He threw out all of the bills, and there will have to be considerable explanation before he will pay them. This is the kind of economy the people will approve, and if it was as rigidly adhered too in the detail work of the departments it would not be neces-The Comptroller, in looking over a number

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Charities will hol meeting this afternoon, weather permitting. The warm weather or some other cause is pro ducing a goodly crop of innatics, and it is ex-

The Hayward murder case has again been postponed, this time until the September term. The State's Attorney did not want to begin a trial of this magnitude while the weather ruled so hot, and Mr. Charles H. Reed, who represented the defendant, was quite willing to agree to the proposed postponement.

to the proposed postponement.

In the Criminal Court vesterday Sutherland Scadden was tried for the larceny of some clothing from the Everett House, where he was a boarder. It appeared that there was no proof of criminal intent, and the defendant was acquitted. Charles Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was remanded for sentence. Thomas Smith stood trial for a similar offense, and was rewarded with ten years in the Penitentiary.

A rumor comes from Elgin that Dr. E. A. Kilbourn, Superintendent of the Northern Insane Asylum, has made up his mind that Jacob Villinger, the old Bohemian saloon-keeper who murdered his wife on West Nineteenth street a year or so ago, and whose neck was saved by a

murdered his wife on West Nineteenth street a year or so ago, and whose neck was saved by a jury adjudging him insane, is in reality of sound mind, and of course entitled to go free. Now if Vilinger will come back and kill a panel of petit jurors the county will cheerfully issue a special venire for a hundred more intelligent citizens, who don't read the newspapers, and who have no convince whatever the try was even. who have no opinions whatever, to try him once

FEDERAL FODDER.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday amounted to \$156,000. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday footed up \$22,337. Of

this amount \$13,478 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,959 for tebacco and cigars, and \$4,708 for A poster prominently stuck up in Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert's office states that the fast-salling yacht Countess of Dufferin, with her fit-tings, farnishings, etc., will be sold by order of Court at public auction Aug. 14, at the Court-House in Coburg, Ont.

Collector Harvey was in receipt of a circular yesterday from Commissioner Raum, stating that the First Comptroller of the Treasury has just decided that in all cases for remuneration for unusual resonance and resonance. just decided that in all cases for remuneration for unused revenue stamps, evidence must be furnished as to the date on which the stamps for which an allowance is asked were purchased from the Government, or a Government agent for the sale of stamps, and if it shall appear that the same were not purchased within three years from the date of their presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the claim cannot be allowed. The circular also states that no allowance will hereafter be made for unused documentary stamps except of the denomination of two cents.

Information was received yesterday at Collector Smith's office from Secretary Sherman of a decision of some importance to importers as well as Collectors of Customs. Recently a large number of the New York, Boston, and Chicago importers filed a petition at the Treasury Department claiming that the rule of the Department directing that customs duties upon mali liquors are to be assessed upon the basis of the wine gallou of measurement was a wrong construction of the law, and asking construction of the law, and asking that the question be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. The request was complied with, and the Attorney-General for his opinion. The request was complied with, and the Attorney-General, under date of June 28, gave his decision, a copy of which was inclosed in Secretary Sherman's communication, sustaining the prior ruling of the Treasury Department. By stipulation, all suits begun against Collectors of Customs, claiming a refunding of duties on account of the alleged misconstruction of the law, are to be discontinued.

are to be discontinued.

There was just one item of news in connection with the match-bond case yesterday, and that was the dismissal of proceedings before the United States Commissioner arainst Hooker and Hale, the two latest accretions to the list of gentlemen who have gotten themselves into trouble, and their transfer to the District Court on information filed by the District-Attorney. The information contained nothing new, and was simply a dead copy of that filed last week against the others, with Hooker's and Hale's names added to all the sliegations—conspiracy to defraud the Government out of \$23,400 worth of match stamps, to effect which they assisted and connived in the working through of a worthless bond, knowing the parties thereto to be peruniarily worthless and freesponsible. Hooker gave ball in the sum

of \$5,000, with Gen. E. R. Wadsworth as his surety. The unfortunate Hall found favor in no man's eyes when it came to searching for bondsmen, and had to return to his apartments

THE SHAR SCARCITY.

Collector Smith was in receipt yesterday of a copy of a communication, bearing date June 5, 1879, from Benjamin F. Pelxotto, United States Consul at Lyons, France, to the Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, confirming the news of the failure of the silk crop in Europe. The letter gives some facts and figures on this important subject which will prove of luterest to merchants everywhere. From these it appears that bardly more than a third of the usual crop will be realized in France, Italy, and Spain, and that the Japan recolti (harvest) will probably show a defect of 25 per cent. To indicate the movement in silk at Lyons, the letter states that during the 24th, 26th, and 28th of May nearly 200,000 kilogrammes of raw silk passed through the public establishment, and quite as much, if not more, was sold for delivery. Considerable space is given up to a list showing the rise in prices during the eight days previous to the date when the letter was written. The speculation, according to Gen. Pelxotto, was very large. Asiatic grege silk leading. At Marseilles within a week, and yellow coccoms having risen from 16 to 20 francs, Italy being the largest buyer. While in Europe great paucity in silk appears to exist, the Orient has been more favored. The mannfacturers, in view of these facts, had begun operations, with the prospect of an improved demand for silk goods. The present agitation, in Gen. Peixotto's opinion, however, will be over by the end of August, the impression being based on the probable improvement in the second over the first crop. The present agitation, in Gen. Peixotto's opinion, however, will be over by the end of August, the impression being based on the probable improvement in the second over the first crop.

Attached to the letter is a copy of one from William F. Grinnell, of the United States Commercial Agency at St. Etienne, France, to Mr. Seward, stating that at the middle of April raw silk had reached a lower price than for fifty years before, the very backward spring, with frosts and cold rains in Italy and Southern France having retarded the growth and opening of the mulberry leaf, so that the silk-worm hatched before the leaf opened, and, having no food, died. In Mr. Grinnell's opinion, there is strong probability that the crop will not exceed one-third of its average. In view of this, powerful syndicates were organized on the 19th of May, and the rise, on the 29th of May, when the letter was written, reached 30 per cent the self of China and 30 on that of Italy and when the letter was written, reached 30 per cent on the silk of China, and 25 on that of Italy and France. According to Mr. Griunell, who would appear to rather differ from Gen. Peixotto, it is believed that the movement, based on legitimate grounds, is a permanent one and must even in-

WEST POINT. A CADET VACANCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, July 14, 1879.—The undersign having been invited by the Secretary of War to nominate a candidate for appointment as cadet o the United States Military Academy from the Second Congressional District of Illinois who must be at West Point not later than the 18th day of June, 1880, requests all parties who have not already applied for said appointment who desire to do so to make immediate appli

who desire to do so to make immediate application in writing, giving their exact age, permanent abode, and the number of years they have resided in the District.

The age of admission of cadets is between 17 and 21 years. Candidates must be at least 5 feet in hight, tree from any infectious or immoral disorder, deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military duty. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic.

They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Candidates must be actual, bona-fide residents of the District (Wards 7 to 14, inclusive, of the City of Chicago). A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an autitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportorderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment are regarded as essential qualifications. Parties knowingly deficient in any of these re spects should not make application.

Candidates will be selected by competitive examination.

GROBGE R. DAVIS.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. Frank E. Brennan, a young man about 2 years of age and living at Normalville, was killed about 2 o'clock Monday morning within 200 feet of his own door by being run over by a Rock Island ireight-train. He left Engiewood shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday morning in good health, and it is supposed be fell on the track, while walking to his bome, in a fainting fit, which his father says he has been subject to for some ne. His body was b dly cut up, but his fac was easily recognized. His remains were brough to the city. The Coroner held an inquest yet terday, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 14.—The first acciden on the Pittsburg Southern Railroad occurred as about 8 o'clock this morning, when a passenger train and an empty coal train collided at a sharp curve a short distance from Temperanceville, on the South Side. The engineers and firemen jumped for their lives just before the two trains rushed together with a shock that threw both engines from the track and demolished several cars. John Johnson, Chief Carpenter of the road, was badly injured by jumping down the embankment. Thomas Drury, of Little Washington, had one of his legs broken, and received severe internslinjuries. Frank Irwin, baggage-master, had a very miraculous escape from death. When the collision occurred he was standing in the door of the baggage-car, jumped to the bridge below, and fell through. He was badly bruised, but he will recover. The engineer of the coaltrain was badly cut about the head; as was also the fireman, Robert Watson. R. L. McDaniel, fireman on the passenger-engine, jumped down an embankment over 100 feet high, but escaped with a dislocated arm and a few severe bruises about the head. George Jones, of Janesville, Wis., was slightly injured by a splinter. Physicians say that, with good treatment, all of the injured will recover. It is charged that the accident was caused by the coal-train running out of time, owing to the carelessness or incompetency of the engineer. jumped for their lives just before the two train

SEVERE STORM. WELLS RIVER, Vt., July 14 .- A terrible haftstorm and hurricane passed over here a quarter before 6 this evening, lasting fifteen minutes, followed by a thunder-storm. The hall-stones were two inches in diameter. Crops and vegetaion were destroyed and torn to pieces. One third of the glass in the place was broken third of the glass in the place was broken Large trees were tornt up, fences destroyed, houses unroofed, and barns blown over. It was the most severe storm ever known here. People were much alarmed.

WOODVILLE, N. H., July 14.—A terrific thunder-shower, with high wind and hall, swept over this village this evening. Hall-stones fell the size of a heu's egg. Several houses were unroofed and sheds blown down, and there is not a house in town out had windows broken in. The crops were all ruined and cut down. Damage to vegetation very heavy.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—Charles Gibbs his brother Ed, and George Rouse, all colored boys about 12 years of are, were this morn-ing taking a bath in the Wabsah River. Sud-denly Ed Gibbs and George Rouse got beyond their depth and were unable to swim, when Charles went to their assistance and succeeded in saving them both. He was so exhausted that he sank and was swept down stream, drowning before he could be rescued,—a sad ending to a brave how.

before he could be rescued,—a sad ending to a brave boy.

DATON, O., July 14.—Daniel Rouser, the well-known temperance lecturer in this vicinity, was drowned in the Miami River this afternoon, and his body has not been recovered. Rouser was one of the most prominent leaders in the Murphy movement, but of late has broken his pledge, and was drowned while under the influence of liquor.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, July 14.—Frederick Bairesdorf was this forepoon run over by freight-train No. 31, of the Vandalia, at Reelsville, a few miles from here, the wheels cutting off his left leg. He was removed to this city and at once received medical assistance, but died at noon. He was a native of this city, 22 years old, unmarried, quite worthy, and has been two years past a brakesman on the train that ran over him.

RICHNESS.

No one who has used Dr. Price's Unique perfumes
fail to notice not only their persistency, but their
rich, fresh fragrance.;

MATT BENNER.

His Bond Approved by the Council, and He Takes Hold To-Day.

Will He Go Out of Office on the First of August ?

The Aldermen Believe that Everything Will Be Peacefully Settled.

THE MAYOR. Mayor Harrison was in the worst possible humor yesterday, and was entirely unapproach-able by any person who be had the slightest suspicion was ever near a newspaper office the six Aldermen who supported him Saturday night, and they were on hand at an early hour to press their claims. Meyer was there, fol-lowed by a coterie of his constituents for whom he was looking for places, and Riordan, McNally, and the others were by no means backward. It could not be learned that any of them got anything more substantial than a renewal of the old-time promises, unless it was that the West Side members got Glesson ordered to work to-day, but they all went away satisfied, expecting to hear from the Mayor to-day. Some of the Aldermen who opposed him were also around, but they were treated very coolly. They were around, however, not to see him, but on other business, and the Demecrats, with the exception, perhaps, of Lawler, authorize the announcement to be made that they never asked any favors of him of any kind, which gives the lie to the charge that they opposed him because he would not grant their requests. The facts are, they opposed him on orinciple, and especially is this the case with McCormick, Phelps, and McCaffrey; and, although Lawler cannot be classed with the others, it is known that he opposed his Honor with the threat hanging over him that if he did his father, who is now a city employe, appointed by Mayor Heath, would be discharged. it was that the West Side members got Gleason

employe, appointed by Mayor Heath, would be discharged.

There was any amount of speculation going on during the day as to what Mr. Harrison would do, but, while he would say nothing to reporters on the subject, Walter McDonald, one of his appointees, is credited with having stated, on his authority, that his purpose was to dismiss every Republican, and also every friend of the Aldermen who opposed him, at once. Whether he said so much or not it is known that he was being urged in that direction, and that the air was full of rumors that he had reached such a conclusion. He did nothing, however, to indicate such a determination. He was urged to it on the ground that it would consolidate and harmonize the Democratic party, but it was parconclusion. He did nothing however, to indicate such a determination. He was urged to it on the ground that it would consolidate and harmonize the Democratic party, but it was particularly noticeable that his advisers were the persons who have been advising him all along to give them or friends a place at the public crib, and who took advantage of the situation to curry favor with him. It is believed, however, that he knows them, and is acquainted with their motives, and being satisfied that he can never heal the breach he has made in the party, it is more than likely that he will give their spoeals a deaf ear as in the past and push forward in the effort to make an acceptable and economical Mayor for the whole people.

As to what he will do in the matter of Fire-Marshal no one could find out. Ex-Marshal Williams is a candidate for the place, and others will crop up, but unless the Mayor concludes to make a political machine out of the Department it is not believed that any applicants outside of the Department will be seriously considered. Everything yesterday seemed to point to his allowing Benner to hold over, as he has Seaver and Dixon, and his warmest friends on the outside were predicting such a result.

BENNER'S TERM OF OFEICE. There is another point of some considerable the Fire Department, passed Aug. 12, 1875, provides in its first two sections as follows: Be it ordained, etc., SECTION 1. That there is hereby created and established a Department of the City of Chicago to be known as the Fire Depart-

City of Chicago to be known as the Fire Department.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created the office of Fire-Marshal of said city. The term of office shall be two years. The term of office shall commence on the last day of August, A. D. 1875. He shall take an oath for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall give bond and security in the sum of \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that he will account for all property and pay over all moneys that shall come into his hands, as required by law or by any ordinance of the City Council. The Fire-Marshal shall be nominated by the Mayor, and appointed by and with the conseen of the City Council.

It will be seen that there is nothing said about

It will be seen that there is nothing said about hoiding over ustil a successor is appointed and qualified. The question which, therefore, arises just at this time is, whether Marshal Benner's term exprires absolutely on the lat of August, or, in other words, whether he is not prohibited by law from holding over after that date. In order to get light on that point, a reporter resterday went around among the lawyers, and with what success will be seen below:

Mr. R. S. Tuthill, av.City Attorney, but now a member of the law firm of Tuthill & Quigg, was first appealed to, and, though the opinion he gave apparently went against the grain, as far as his personal feelings are concerned, he gave it as his idea of the law.

"The Constitution provides," he said, "in Sec. 28, Art. Iv., that 'no law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any nutrile officer after his election or appointment.' Now, under the charter of the city, the Council is given power to create offices as it deems proper, and all officers appointed to such offices are to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council; and the Council can fix the term of such offices by ritue of Sec. 74 of Art. VI. of the charter, and can prescribe the duties and powers of all such officers. Provided the term shall not exceed two years. That is where the Council is given the power under the charter. The Council exercised the power given it in Sec. 73 of Art. VIII. to create this office of Fire-Marshal by passing the ordinance provides that 'The term of office shall commence on the list day of August, A. D. 1873.' And 'The Fire-Marshal shall be nominated by the Mayor, and appointed by and with the consent of the City Council. That is all there is in the ordinance concerning the term of office, when the fire-Marshal's two years, and the constitutional provision I referred to steps in and says the term shall not be extended after his appointment. Now, I am inclined to think, on a very currency examination of the matter, that when the Fire-Marshal

Ald. Clark had not thought the matter over, but believed that there would be no further trouble.

Ald. McCormick thought the Mayor and Marshal Benner would reach an understanding, and that the latter was ready to meet the former more than half-way.

Ald. Lawler believed the Mayor would responsible Benner at the expiration of his term of office, and that hereafter there would be no clash with the Council.

The other Aldermen expressed kindred views, going to show that there was no disposition to further oppose Mr. Harrison, and it may be safely set down that if there is any more trouble the Mayor will have to provoke it. One of them said, to illustrate the feeling of the Council, that if there had been any determination to control or influence the Mayor it would have cropped out.

in confirming the South Side Police Justice last night, and predicted in this connection that the same unanimity would be found in confirming all other appointees unless some of them were found to be unworthy or unfit persons. Certainly no appointees would be opposed on account of anything which had transpired.

Following is the letter sent by Marshal Benner to Corporation Counsel Adams June 18, to which the former has as yet received no answer:

Frank Adams, Esq. (Corporation Counsel).—
DEAR Sin: I would respectfully ask your opinion in relation to the following:

1. What right or anthority have I. as the Executive officer of the Fire Department, to reduce the salaries of the officers or members of this Department, the Common Council baving designated a cortain compensation for the services of each for the present fiscal year?

2. In making a reduction without a law authorizing me to ace so, would I and my bondsmen not be liable in case of suit? Yours respectfully.

M. Benner, Fire Marshal.

BENNER TAKES HOLD. At the Council meeting last evening, the Clerk read the bond of Fire-Marshal Benner, which was in the penal sum of \$25,000, the sureties be-James A. Kirk.

Ald. Thompson moved that it be approved.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 4, as

follows:
Year—Dixon, Baliard, Clark, Mallory, Grannis,
Turner, McAuley, Alipeter, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey,
Elszner, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Enopf, Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Waldo,
Wetterer, Meier, McCaffrey, Jonas, and McCormick—27.
Nays—Cullerton, Riordan, Meyer, Barrett—4.

This action restored Mr. Benner to his old position, and be could have taken charge of the Department last night, but he will not de so

"DICK" OGLESBY. Free Expression of His Views Touching

John A. Logan, with Occasional References to the Grant Movement's "Boom."

St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 14.

Ex-United States Senator, ex-Governor of Illinois Richard J. Oglesby, known familiarly in Illinois as "Dick" Oglesby, and irreverently as Swearing Dick," is in the city, stopping at lurst's Hotel, and was last evening made the object of the harassing attentions of a Globe-

Democrat reporter.

In the chaste, elequent, and concise manner natural to ministers of the Globe Democrat, Mr. Oglesby was given to understand that the inquisitor desired an expression from the old General, Governor, and Senator upon the polit-ical questions now before the nation.

Mr. Oglesby said, "For what paper?"
"The Globe Democrat," said the reporter with a blush of conscious pride in his position "What ? ? ? ? " said Mr. Oglesby.

"The great relig—"
"That will do. Understand me, I want tothing to do with the Globe-Democrat, after the way it treated me in my last contest. It had opposed John A. Logan for years in every-thing that he undertook, and then turned and supported him against me, who was the choice of the people of Illinois. If I was to express my views in the Globe-Democrat, I would re held in contempt by everybody in Illinois."

"But remember, Governor, you are talking to the people through the Globe-Democrat."

"I don't wast to talk to the people. I have been shelved. Dick Oglesby is in private life. He is no longer in politics. He has nothing to say about anything."

been shelved. Dick Oglesby is in private life. He is no longer in politics. He has nothing to say about anything."

"You certainly will not, unkindly as you feel towards the Globe-Democrat, refuse its readers an expression of your position on the next Presidency? As an individual, your expression is valuable. The country looks upon Logan's election as an addition to the Grant boom—"

"That's what they think, is it? Well, I can tell you they don't know anything about it. Logan for Grant! He is for Loran and no one else. He thinks that he can be made President of the United States himself. Look at the man. After swindling me out of my election, he gets up a show. Men were urged to make enthusiastic demonstrations wherever he went. He brought his show to Washington and there it fell flat. All the Illinois members of Congress staid away; nobody went there but the clerks of the departments, who had to go, and the rest of the demonstration was the 'fall-in' crowd that always gets behind a fife and drum. John Logan for Grant! He is for nothing but Logan. He likes to ride the popular wave. If Grant was nominated you would find him an enthusiastic Grant man on the day of the Convention. If it was a heathen Chinee or some life-long Democrat, John A. Logan would be in at the finish, and his hat would go up in the air among, if not the first. I know John Logan, so do the people, and be can't be President or anything else when it comes to a square out-and-out vote of the people who know him. Logan anything else when it comes to a square out-andout vote of the people who know him. Logan
for Grant? Why, what is Logan to Grant?
Grant's name is a household word. Grant is a
man who cannot be controlled by men or newspapers. If the people want him they will
nominate and elect him, it makes no difference
to them whether he is in the United States on
the day he is nominated or sailing over the
ocean."

ocean."

"Let me ask you the question, Governor. Are you for Grant!"

"I will not say anything for publication in the Globe-Democrat. No, not a word."

"But your conversation leads me to believe that you are a most positive Grant man. Now there is Logan—"

"Don't talk to me about Logan. He was never one-tenth the friend of Gen. Grant that I am." "I will be forced to tally you for the 'boom."

"I will be forced to tally you for the 'boom."
"I repeat that I have no expression to make about anything for the Globe Democrat."
Mr. Oglesby returned then to the subject of Logan. He does not like Logan, that is evident. Lack of space and a scarcity of d's and dashes alone prevents a verbatim report of Mr. Oglesby's most gorgeous and emphatically pointed conversation.

"Don't give me taffy." Unneeded advice to the candy buyers, at Dawson's, 211 State street. Indigestion, dysuepsus, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Measman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions proportice. It is not a mere estimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, forcegenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

PENDLE—At Englewood, Monday, 14th, Sarah E. Pendle, casuphter of Kicherd N. and Caroline Pendle. Funeral at residence, 1579 Butterfield-st., Chicago. KRETSINGER—July 14, 10 a. m., Lottle Adella, beloved daughter of George and Lucy A. Kretsinger, aged 2 years 2 months and 14 days.
Funeral from residence, 688 West Jackson-st., at 2 p. m. to-day by carriages to Rosehill.
HASTIE—At his residence, 23 Gold-st., Mr. Thomas Hastie, aged 63 years, of congestion of the brain. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BRENNAN—Suddenly, at Normalville, Ill., July 14, Frank E. Brennan, aged 29 years.
Funeral at the home of parents at 2 p. m. to-day.
DONOHUK—July 13. Agris, twin daughter of Pete and Mary Dononue, aged 2 years and 2 months.
Funeral from 37 kast Huron-st., to-day.
Sweetly sleep, our darling Aggie, in our Savior's kindeatt love.
May we, through His tender mercy, meet thee, darling, up above.
McMAHON—Thomas McMahon, aged 36 years.
Funeral from 37 kast Huron-st., to-day.
Funeral from his late residence, 80 West Fifteenths, by carriages to Calvary this morning as 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are laytied.
LANGE—Monday, 14th inst., Bertie, infant son of Leonard A. and Frances E. Lange.
Funeral drom residence, 183 Centre-av., to-day at 12 m. by cast to Calvary Cometery.
DUPLAIN—July 13, Francis Walter Duplain, youngest son of F. P. and Phillomens Duplain.
Funeral at Ottawa, 111., to-day, aged 3 moeths and 21 days.
Funeral services at 1712 Brook-st. to-day at 10 a. m.

Judays.
Funeral services at 1712 Brook-st. to-day at 10 a.m.
Interment private.

EF New York City papers please copy.

Mary Urania, 17 GIBLIN-Juty 14, 5:30 p. m., Mary Ursella, 12 months and 26 days, daughter of James P. and Mary months and 28 days, daughter of James F. and A. Giblin. Funeral from late residence, 1715 Shurtleff-av. to-day at 11 a. m. by cars to Calvary. A PARTIAL BLOCKADE

of the main avenue for escape of refuse from the human system is utterly subversive of regularity among the other organs. Let constipation become chrosic, and, leaving out the imminent éanger of inflammation of the bowels and their total obstruction occurring. Jaundice is almost certain to ensue the liver is liable to become engorged, the blood and urine are poisoned by the bile, which also vitates the juices of the stomach, and other unhappy consequences follow. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a prime tonic alterative, prevents or remedies these results and their cause, as the case may require, and is also signally efficacious in overcommer fatulence, heartburn, and variable as well as constipated action of the bowels. It renews nerve power, improves the appetite, stays the progress of early decay, relieves the infirmities of age, and is a pleasant appetizer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF M. M. TUTH.
Will take place at the store of Bradnes.
Co., 119 Monroe-st., this morning at a colock.
Temains will be forwarded to Nunda. N.
Temains wil BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



CADET SCHOOL. CHICAGO CADET

SCHOOL For Military Drill and Discipline for Boys and Young Men from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours from 2 to 5 p. m. School year to commence Sept. 15, 1879. Men from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours fro p. m. School year to commence Sept. 15, 18; Refer by permission to Lt. -Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A. Maj. -Gen. A. C. DUCAT. Brig. -Gen. J. T. TORRENCE. Col. E. D. SWAIN, 1st Regiment I. N. G. Lt. -Col. W. H. THOMFSON, 6th Bat. I. N. G. And other prominent officers and circulars sent on application.

RICHARD ROBINS, Office at Armory 6th Bat., 274 Wabash-av.

HUNT'S REMEDY. BACK! See Bright and Back! BACK! Van Schaeck, Stevenson & AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, At No. 173 East Randolph-st. 3-story marole-front dwelling, 21 Thirty-fifth-st., a rectly opposite Douglas Monument, with the lot 22 100 feet; the house is 22 by 40, and has all modern in provements.

Brick dwelling 757 West Harrison-st., with lot so by all modern improvements.

80-acre farm. West ½ S. W. ½ Sec. 14, Town 37, happing the control of the contr 2-story and Basement Brick House, Sured, Frank Barn, with Grove Lot 1002185, corner of Egandaje av. and Fifty-fourth-st. Hyde Park, one block from soul Park and Drexel Boulevard. Residence lot in Siverside—Lot 13, Block 5, 200218. Residence lot in filverside—Lot 13, Block 5, 20218. Gas, water, sidewalk, and paved street.
Frame cottage 76 Keeley-st.
Frame cottage 78 Keeley-st.
Frame cottage 78 Keeley-st.
William Street sewered. Only \$100 cash, balan, \$15 per month.
10 residence lots, south front, on Thirty-third-st.
east of Ashland-av., near the Rolling Mills, \$2x 140 feet.
2-story frame dwelling and lot 46 feet, east front, 68
Forest avenue, No. 333, south Thirty-fith-st.
5 residence lots, east front, 25x125, on Forest-sv.,
south Thirty-fith-st.
Valuable business lot, 185 Fifth-av., 20x00, Just south
Moorco-st.

Valuable business lot, 185 Fifth-av., 20x30, just south

2-story frame dwelling and barn, 636 Gordon-st., between Wallaces and Williams, near Stock Yards; the
lot is 75x125; lake water.

2-story frame dwelling, 83 South Jefferson-st., between Madison and Mouroce, with lot 25x79, 5 feet.

2-story frame dwelling, with lot 132x132, at Maywood.

5 residence lots, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20, 24x125, sorth
front, on Clybourn-place, east of Paulinas-S.

Cottage and lot 25x125, No. 81 Coventry-st.

Cottage and lot 25x125, No. 91 Coventry-st.

Cottage and lot 25x125, No. 80 Coventry-st.

Terms)
only \$100 cash, balance \$15 monthly.

4 residence lots on North-place, near Bolling Milly
very desirable.

Brick cottage, 20 Fake-st.

Brick cottage, 20 Fake-st.

Brick cottage, 22 Fake-st., with lots 24x100, and barns
For particulars of terms, etc., sea

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash ay. REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, JULY 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Closing Sale for the Season.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austiones

REGULAR AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Wednesday, July 16, at 10 a, m.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
THURSDAY, July 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at off
Salesrooms, 173 Kandolph. st.
WM, A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TUEŞDAY'S SALE

JULY 15, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK. FURNITURE,

CARPETS. Stoves, General Household Goods, Office Furniture, Crockery and Glamware, Plated Ware, S. 000 rolls Wal Paper, Cigars, Show-cases, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,

By M. M. SANDERS & CO..

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, July 15, at 9 o'clock THE PINEST LINE OF

SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TIES, AND MENS
HAND-SEWED GOODS,
In the market. Must be closed onl.
JAS. P. MONAWARA Austr.

DYESNG AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYES CLOTHES 1 CHANGE AND COME TO COME TO

THE RAIL

Another and M Phase of the Atchison

Dismissing Risle The Decision in the Favorable to

Order of the Unit

Denver & Rio The Inside Histor est Railroad

Reco

Speech of Judge B the Atchison, In Reply to the App

ceiver in the C

THE GREAT COLO DENVER, Col., July 14 .erally packed with a s manity this morning,-re louaires, miners, lawvers he great railroad cases a between the Denver & Rio impanies.
Immediately upon ass

proceeded to announce the

upon the questions at

reneral resume of the line. Court was firmly co eeding for the purpose of gainst the Rio Grande Co ot warrant the appoint eiver was thereupon ession to the party from namely, the Rio Grande son Company by an order suit of the Attorney-Ger In the Grand Canon ca ciding in conformity with o select its location to Lea lease it had transferred the son Company, which was a termined, the line to Les sidered an entirety; and they must pay for the enti A Commission of Engin report this and other mate orders no work is to be do either Company,—everyt remain at a standstill.

Denver is in fever heat day's decisions, and lively within three days. Judge Miller has signed to deliver up the Rio Gran Grande Company before To To the Western As Judge Hallet decided the Supreme Court giving th

Rio Grande Company emb from Capon City to Lead They could not take n take all, and pay the lestruction. This includes mile post to Leadville.

All points concerning the Rio Grande Compa for the construction of tout in the hands of threers, one selected by ea third by the Court. Be from proceeding any furi construction until the pr

be given. THE AN Special Correspondence
DENVER, Col. July 11.,
answer in full of the Atch
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Grande Railroad Company
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to the company to the tire inside history of the versy now uppermost in same was filed in Cour with's speech in rep Denver & Rio Grand

Denver & Rio Grand
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DV, defendants
This defendant nov
Saving and reserving

saving and reserving fit or advantage of exceptions of the said original answer thereunto, or un portions thereof as this do material or necessary for the many enterest of the said or normal answer thereunto, or un portions thereof as this do material or necessary for the said that the answer there are the said or necessary for the said or the said or

outstanding.
This defendant further a le informed and besieves the 8,822,500 of bonds has not are not now held by, perso holders thereof for value.
This defendant further a la informed and believes bends of said Company, p

ADET SCHOOL.

AGO CADET CHOOL.

HERIDAN, U. S. A. UCAT.
ORRENCE.
S. 1st Regiment I. N. G.
HOMFSON, 6th Bat. I. N. G.,
HOMFSON, 6th Bat. I. N. G., IARD ROBINS,

Late Captain U. S. A., Pr ry 6th Bat., 274 Wabash-av. UNT'S REMEDY.

UCTION SALES. BUTTERS & CO.,

ESTATE AUCTION YESDAY, JULY 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., 173 East Randolph-st.

e 757 West Harrison-st., with lot 10x100 West & S. W. & Sec. 14, Town 37, Range

, 20 Fake-st., with lots 24x100, and barns are of terms, etc., see d. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionoers.

AR TRADE SALE 4Y, JULY 15, 9:30 A. M4 Closing Sale for the Season. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. LAR AUCTION SALE

Shoes & Slippers aceday, July 16, at 10 a, m.
ace Seasonable Goods will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-sv.

AR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

Y COODS,
hing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
July 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our
3 Handolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SDAY'S SALE

15, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,

ARPETS.

THE FINEST LINE OF SANDALS, THES, AND MEN'S LAND-SEWED GOODS, Must be closed out.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auet'r.

OLD Can be besutifully DYED.
CLEANED and REPAIRED.
at triding expenses of the pressed for St.
Mol. St. Dearborn
and 262 West Madises.
and 262 West Madises.
A.B.—Ladies Prosses, Sactuse
D GENTS, &c., repaired and cleaned.

THE RAILROADS.

Another and Most Important Phase of the Denver-Atchison Fight.

Order of the United States Court Dismissing Receiver Risley.

The Decision in the Grand Canon Case Favorable to the Atchison Road.

Answer in Full of the Atchison to the Denver & Rio Grande Company.

The Inside History of the Greatest Railroad Steal on Record.

Speech of Judge Beckwith, Counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe,

In Reply to the Application for a Receiver in the Grand Canon

THE GREAT COLORADO FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—The court-room was literally packed with a sweltering mass of humanity this morning,—railroad magnates, mill-louaires, miners, lawyers, and other prominent persons,—in anticipation of the decision upon the great railroad cases arising out of the fight between the Denver & Rio Grande and Atchison Immediately upon assembling, Justice Miller

upon the questions at issue. After stating a general resume of the litigation, he said that the Court was firmly convinced. pointment of the Receiver was a collusive pro-ceeding for the purpose of frustrating the order of restitution which was about to be entered against the Rio Grande Company. The case did not warrant the appointment of a Receiver, and justice demanded that he be be discharged. The Receiver was thereupon directed to return pos-session to the party from whom he received it, namely, the Rio Grande Company. The latter Company must restore possession to the Atchi-son Company by an order to be entered in the

suit of the Attorney-General.

In the Grand Canon case, the Court, after deciding in conformity with the Supreme Court opinion that the Rio Grande had the prior right to select its location to Leadville unless by the son Company, which was a matter yet to be desidered an entirety; and if the Rio Grande is permitted to occupy the other side of the river they must pay for the entire grade to Leadville. A Commission of Engineers is appointed to report this and other matters, and until further orders no work is to be done upon the line by either Company,—everything regarding that to remain at a standstill.

main at a standstill.

Denver is in fever heat of excitement over to day's decisions, and lively times are predicted within three days.

Judge Miller has signed an order upon Risley to deliver up the Rio Grande Road to the Rio

Grande Company before Tnursday, the 17th.

Judge Hallet decided that the mandate of the Supreme Court giving the prior right to the uld not take parts here and there, accepting some and rejecting others, but must take all, and pay the legitimate cost of con-

mile post to Leadville.

All points concerning the matter of putting the Bio Grande Company in possession, and for the construction of the line westward, are out in the hands of three expert Commissioners, one selected by each of the parties, the third by the Court. Both parties are enjoined from proceeding any further with the work of construction until the preliminaries are settled by the Commissioners, when further orders will

\$6,332,500, were heretofore, to-wit: on or about the 1st day of May, 1877, by an arrangement between said complainant and his cathus que trust, or some portion of them, and the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, set apart as a trust fund for the payment of said coupons then outstanding, which matured on the 1st day of May, 1877, the 1st day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, respectively, being the same coupons mentioned in said bill of complaint as now past due and unpaid; and that in pursuance of such arrangement the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company on or about the 1st day of June, 1877, issued certificates of indebtedness for and on account of said interest coupons which fell due on the 1st day of May, 1877, the 1st day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, a copy of which certificates is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 1.

This defendant, further answering, says that it is informed and believes that the holders of said bonds to whom said interest was payable and to become payable to the amount of \$427, 052.50, surrendered to the complainant the coupons issued with and attached to the bonds by them respectively held, for said amount of \$427, 052.50, surrendered to the complainant the coupons in lieu of the said coupons, as mentioned in said certificates of indebtencess in lieu of the said coupons, as mentioned in said certificates of the bonds by them respectively held, for said amount of \$427, 052.50, and accepted certificates of indebtencess in lieu of the said coupons, as mentioned in said certificates of the bonds of said Company, or some of them, then issued and outstanding, and the holders of coupons which fell due on the list day of May, 1878, or some of them, that the holders of such coupons might exchange the same, or any part thereof, for any of said \$804,500 of bonds at the rate of 80 cents on the dollar for said bonds for the said coupon holders last mentioned, or some of them, that said \$804,500 of bonds at the rate of 80 cents on the dollar for said bo

and between the companiant, the Derver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and the said coupon holders last mentioned, or some of them, that said \$504,500 of bonds should not be sold or disposed of, except for the purpose of paying said coupons, or in exchange therefor.

And this defendant further answering says on information and belief, that none of the said \$504,500 of bonds, so set apart as a trust fund as aforesaid, were ever exchanged for said certificates of indebtedness, or for the said coupons which fell due on the 1st day of May, 1877, the 1st day of May, 1878; and the defendant says that if said bonds have been sold and disposed of as in said bill alleged, and the coupons and interest certificates issued therefor have not been paid, such sale was fraudulently made, and the proceeds of said bonds have been fraudulently misappropriated, in violation of the trust hereinbefore mentioned.

And this defendant further answering.

And this defendant further answering says that the market value of said \$504,500 of bonds has at all times since the 1st day of November, 1877, been sufficient to pay said interest falling due on the 1st day of May, 1877, the lat day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, and that said

sufficient to pay said interest falling due on the lst day of May, 1877, the lat day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, and that said bonds were an ample security for the payment of said interest, and the proceeds of said bonds, if a saie thereof had been made, were amply sufficient to pay the said interest so falling due as aforesaid.

And this defendant denies that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has used and disposed of the bonds in said bill of complaint mentioned in the lawful exercise of its powers and authorities, as is in said bill alleged.

This defendant further answering, says that it has no knowledge, information, or belief relative to the surveys, maps, or plans of different routes of contemplated railway lines, or extension thereof, as is in said bill alleged, but this defendant admits that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has constructed a railway from Deaver southward, via Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Cucharas, to El Moro, in Colorado, and from Cucharas, westward to Alamosa on the Rio Grande Del Norte, a distance of about 295 miles, and that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company acquired rights of way, lands, depot, depot-grounds, water-stations, station-houses, and other structures, erections, and fixtures, and roiling-stock, machinery, ruel, supplies, and material for the use of said road, but relative to the extent of such acquirements, or the manner in or means by which they were made, this defendant has no knowledge, information, or belief.

And this defendant further answering says that it admits that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company claimed to have, in addition to the property hereinbefore mentioned, certain other rights, powers, and property, and particularly the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad from Paeblo to Canon City, but this defendant tarther answering says that it has no knowledge, information, or belief relative to any resolution of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company.

This defendant definition, or bel

as is in said bill alleged, and requires proof of the same.

But this defendant admits that the said Denver's Rio Grande Railway Company, on or about the first day of May, 1872, executed, under the sail of said Company, a certain mortgage or deed of trust of the general tenor and effect stated in said bill of complaint, but this defendant is not advised as to the particular terms of the said mortgage or deed of trust, and, therefore, calls for the production of the original thereof at the hearing of this cause. And this defendant admits that said last-mentioned mortgage or deed of trust was recorded as is in said oill alleged.

And this defendant admits that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company did execute and sell certain of its bonds purporting to be secured by said last-mentioned mortgage or deed of trust, but as to the amount of such bonds so executed and sold or otherwise issued by the said Company this defendant is not advised, and requires proof of the number and amount of such bonds issued and now outstanding.

And this defendant admits that on or about

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tificates of indebtedness, was fully paid up to the 1st day of May, 1879.

And this defendant, upon information and belief, denies that the said Denyer & Rio Grande Railway Company is in default with respect to any interest installment for more than six months, as in said bill alieged.

This detendant further answering says that the said Denyer & Rio Grande Railway Company is amply able to pay said interest failing due on the said 1st day of May, 1877, the 1st day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, if it has not been paid, unless it has fraudulently disposed of the proceeds of the \$504,500 of bonds hereinbefore mentioned, and that if it has so fraudulently sold and disposed of the proceeds of the received and fraudulent disposition of the proceeds have been made with the assent of the campiainant and of the holders of a large majority of the bonds represented by him.

This defendant further answering says that it was duly created and organized a corporation under the laws of Kansas, and is now transacting business by and ander its corporate name of the Atchison, Topeks & Sante Fe Railroad Company, with such powers and authorities as were by the laws of Kansas conferred upon and granted to this defendant, and this defendant files herewith and makes a part hereof a copy of such laws of Kansas as conferred authority upon this defendant.

This defendant denies that it has no power or

such laws of Kansas as conferred authority upon this defendant.

This defendant denies that it has no power or authority under the laws of Kansas or of Colorado to acquire, possess, operate, use, maintain, and enjoy railway lines and other property in the State of Colorado, as in said bill alleged.

This defendant further answering says that it has the right under the laws of Colorado to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate lines of railway in said State, and has the right to charge tolls for the transportation of persons and property thereon in as full and ample a manner as any corporation created by and organized under laws of the State of Colorado.

This defendant further answering says that it is entitled to possession of all the property mentioned in said deed of trust, and is the owner of such portions of said property as are hereinafter specified, and that the allegations in said complainants said bill of complaint that this derendant has no right, title, claim, or demand to said property, or to the possession thereof are untrue.

mand to said property, or to the possession thereof, are untrue.

The defendant admits that the agreements

The defendant admits that the agreements hereinafter mentioned by which this defendant acquired its interests in said property were made after the execution of said deeds of trust hereinbefore mentioned, but this defendant denies that the said Denver & R.o. Grande Railway Company was in default when said agreements were executed.

This defendant admits that a suit was hereton instituted by the companyation of this development.

fore instituted by the complainant in this court against the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway against the said Derver & Rio Grande Railway Company for foreclosure of said deeds of trust, vet this defendant says that the said complainant, by his agents and attorneys, at the time the agreements bereinafter mentioned were executed, and at the time of the payment to him of \$183,203.75, as hereinafter mentioned, fraudulently concealed said suit from this defendant for the purpose of inducing this defendant to enter into said agreements, and to make said payment.

enter into said agreements, and to make said payment.

And this defendant further answering says that at the time of the execution of the agreements hereinafter mentioned, and at the time of the payment of the \$183,203.75, as hereinafter-mentioned, it had no notice whatever of any default on the part of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company in the payment of its interest or any part thereof, and this defendant says that if any default existed the same was fraudulently concealed from this defendant by the agent and solicitor of complainant, for the purpose of inducing this defendant to enter into said agreements hereinafter mentioned, and to make said payment.

And this defendant denies that there is any such provision of the Constitution or laws of the State of Colorado, or policy of said State, as is in said bill alleged.

This defendant admits that a fraudulent proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto was instituted by the Attorney-General of the State of Colorado, for and on behalf of the people of said State, in the District Court of the State of Colorado, in and for the County of £1 Paso, requiring this defendant to show by what warrant and authority it was exercising its corporate franchises to operate a railroad in said State, and to charge tolls for transportation of persons or property thereon, and that this defendant duly appeared and submitted to the complain then and there exhibited against it by the said Attorney-General of the State of

the jurisdiction of the Court, and demurred to the complain then and there exhibited against it by the said Attorney-General of the State of Colorado, and that thereupon such proceedings were had that on or about the —— day of April, 1879, a judgment of ouster was entered thereon against this defendant.

But this defendant says that the said proceeding was a fraud in its inception, the judgment therein for the complainant was a fraud, and, as it is informed and believes, corruptly procured, and that said judgment has been superseded by an order of the Supreme Court of said State, and that said Supreme Court has practically decided that there was no warrant on the part of the Attorney-General of said State for filling cided that there was no warrant on the part of
the Attorney-General of said State for filing
said information in the manner and form in
which it was fled, nor on the part of
for the judgment rendered in said cause, and
that the whole proceeding was a fraudulent
abuse of the powers of the Court for the purpose of harassing and annoying this defendant.

This defendant further answering says that it
denies that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway was, on the 18th day of December, 1878, in
thorough working order and condition, and adequately equipped with motive power, rollingstock, machinery, tools, materials, and supplies,
and also with side-tracks, depots, and other
structures as is in said bill alleyed.

This defendant admits that it claims the possession of said railway and property under the
contracts hereinatter mentioned, and it avers
that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway
Company had full power and authority under
the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado to make said agreements, and this defendant had full power and authority to make the
same and to accept the provisions thereof and
the property described therein.

This defendant further answering says that it
had tuil and ample authority under the laws
of the State of Colorado and laws of the
United States to acquire, maintain, and
operate the railroads in the said agreements meptioned, and their appuritenances and appendages; and for that purpose had authority to make and enter into all
proper contracts and arreements, and that none
of the agreements hereinatter mentioned were
ultra wires the power of this defendant or in violation of the Constitution or laws of the State of
Colorado or the policy thereof.

This defendant denies that when the agreements hereinafter mentioned were made that
the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company
was acout recovering from its financial embarrassments; that its business and earnings were the Attorney-General of said State for filing

This defendant denies that the property mentioned in the said deed of trust, or any of it, has, since the 13th day of December, 1878, been wasted or its value impaired, or that any quantity thereof required for use has been removed by the defendant.

This defendant denies that, since the 13th day of December, the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway has not been properly operated and maintained, or that it has been operated exclusively in the interest of any other line owned or controlled by this defendant or any other company, or that trains have been run irregularly thereon for the benefit of lines controlled by this defendant or any other company, or that the mails to points along the line of the said road have been elayed or have not been delivered on schedule time, as required by law.

This defendant denies that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway has, by reason of any matter or thing, in said bill of complaint alleged, become linbie to be fined or to have its mail contract canceled, and says that said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has no mail contract not transferred to this defendant, or that its local business has been destroyed, impaired, or injured, or that its business and resources have been wasted, or that any arbitrary and excessive rates of fares and freights have been established so as to divert the business and earnings of said lines, or that the business and earnings of said lines, or that the business and earnings of said of Grande Railway Lompany have since the 18th day of December, 1878, steasily increased.

This defendant denies that the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Lompany have, since the 18th day of December, 1878, steasily increased.

This defendant denies that the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company were, prior to the 18th day of December, 1878, steasily increased.

This defendant further answering says that it has no knowledge, information, or belief relative to the earnings of said Company have largely increased.

to pay the interest upon the bonds of the said of Deover & Rio Grande Railway Company, yet the earnings of said Company have largely increased.

This defendant further answering says that it has no knowledge, information, or belief relative to the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company from the ist day of July, 1878, until the 18th day of December, 1878, and cannot state the amount thereof, but this defendant says that from and after said 1st day of July, 1878, until the 18th day of December, 1878, purposely false and fraudulent accounts of said earnings were kept and published by the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and that in such false and fraudulent accounts of said earnings were kept and published by the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and that in such false and fraudulent accounts the carnings were made to appear much larger than they were in fact, that no comparative statement of a class and fraudulent credits to the earnings of said road.

This defendant has no knowledge, information, or belief reintive to the earnings of said road since the 10th day of June, 1879, and by reason of the false, fictitious, and fraudulent credits to said earnings of said road of the false, fictitious, and fraudulent credits to said earnings of said road for that time, but this defendant is mable to estimate the combarative sarings of said road for that time, but this defendant admits that the business of said road since the 18th day of December, 1878, increased.

And this defendant easys that the increase of business of said road since the last day of April, 1879, would have been much larger had it not been for the well-known conspiracy of the officers and agents of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company to take possession of said road by force, thereby endangering the safety of persons and property passing over the same.

This defendant denies that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway has at any time since the 18th day of December, 1878, been in a bad and nassie condition for use, th

when said road was constructed, as is in said bill alleged, or relative to what discounts the Denver & Rio Grande Railway paid for obtaining money, as is in said bill alleged, nor is it advised relative to the reason for the indebtedness represented by the bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, as is in said bill alleged.

But this defendant is informed and believes that at the present time a railway through the same territory and with the same gauge, length, and duality, and of the same general description, with equipment similar in quantity, quality, and value, could be constructed and provided at less than the sum of \$22,000 per mile, but precisely the sum such structure and equipment would cost, this defendant is unable to state.

into by and between the managers of this defendant, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Colorado Central Railway Company, for a division of territory whereby business has been diverted from the railroad of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and discriminations made against it, but on the contrary thereof this defendant savs the arrangement made by it for a division or business with some one or more of the railroads in said bill of compiant mentioned was largely for the benefit of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and by it said Company received at least 15 per cent more business than it had ever received before from the same sources or could obtain by any other arrangement or means.

This defendant denies that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company was a competing line with any of the lines controlled by this defendant for the business and traffic of Southern Colorado and New Mexico, at Trinidad or El More coal-fields, or the surrounding country, as is in said bill alleged.

This defendant and other persons interested therein, or other lines by it controlled, for the purpose of artificially stimulating through business from the Missouri River and increasing the earnings of such lines, or for any other improper purpose, have established discriminating rates to the injury or prejudice of the local business in Colorado of the Denver & Rio Grande Company's lines, or to the injury and detriment of the complainant and his cestius que trust, or have failed to meet and fulfill the requirements of the public and the State, or of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, or in its duties to them, whereby its corporate existence has been endangered, as is in said bill

requirements of the public and the State, or of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, or in its duties to them, whereby its comporate existence has been endangered, as is in said bill alleged.

This defendant denies that it has omitted to provide rolling stock and equipment and other facilities for transacting the legitimate business on said lines mentioned in said deeds of trust to the said complatmant as is in said bill alleged or has improperly benefited the other roads wherein this defendant is interested, or has improperly used said property to its own benefit or advantage, or has transported thereon any quantities of fuel, materials, supplies, or passengers, without charge, or has removed materials, supplies, or rolling stock to the detriment, of the earolings of the property mentioned in the deeds of trust to complainant, or has injured the ousiness facilities of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway by taking up side-tracks, or in any other manner whatever.

This defendant further answering says that it is entirely solvent, and able to pay all of its liabilities, and is responsible and able to perform all acts required by it to be performed under the agreements hereinafter mentioned, and that the rental under said agreements is more than the said road can earn in any other manner, and that for the reason that such reutal would be largely to the benefit of the complainant and his cestius que trust, this defendant was urged by the agent of the complainant and said bond-holders to enter into the said agreements hereinafter mentioned.

This defendent denies that it has no money invested in the property used on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway other than it has received

This defendent denies that it has no money invested in the property used on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway other than it has received from the earnings of said property, as is in said bill alleged, but on the contrary thereof, this defendant says, as is well known to the complainant, it has invested a large sum of money as hereafter mentioned in the property used and to be used in the operation of said road.

Defendant denies that it has in suy manner manipulated the said property or its revenue accounts, as is in said bill alleged, or has kept such accounts in any manner so as to prevent ascertaining the true and correct revenues thereof, and says that the said property has been honestly managed for the benefit of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Comoany and its creditors, and that in no manner otherwise could said property earn as much as it has earned and will earn under the provisions of the agreements bereinster mentioned.

carned and will earn under the provisions of the agreements bereinafter mentioned.

This defendant denies that it, or persons in its interest, and by it supported, have harassed or embarrassed the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company by costly litigation or have prevented, or sought, or endeavored to prevent the said last-named Company from utilizing its franchises and liberties for the benefit of its creditors and stockholders, but on the contrary thereof, this defendant says that the complainant and his cestius que trust have by all means in their power, by force, violence, and fraud, endeavored to ruin the said property and deprive this defendant of the money which it has paid for the same.

This defendant denies that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has or ever had any

agreement is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 3.

And this defendant further answering says that said agreement last mentioned was afterwards, to wit, on the 5th day of October, 1878, approved by the President of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, he having full power and authority to set for the said Company in making said approval.

And this defendant further answering says that afterwards, to wit, on the 19th day of October, 1878, the officers of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company executed a lease of that date to this defendant of ail of the constructed road of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, upon certain terms and conditions in said lease contained, a copy of which is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 4; and that, on the day and year last aforesaid, a certain other agreement was entered into between Alden Speare and William J. Paimer as a part land parcel of the agreement between the parties, a copy of which agreement is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 5; and that, on the same day and year last aforesaid, a certain other agreement was entered into between said parties, and as part and parcel of said agreement, a copy of which is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 6.

And this defendant further answering says

copy of which is herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 6.

And this defendant further answering says that prior to the execution of the said several agreements hereinbefore mentioned, marked Nos. 4, 5, and 6 respectively, the said Sebastian B. Schlesinger, William J. Palmer, and Theodore F. H. Meyer, solicitor of the complainant in this cause, and then acting as the solicitor and agent of the said complainant, made to this defendant a verbel statement at to its indebtedness, correcting said written statement as to its unsecured indebtedness but in no other particular whatever.

This defendant further answering says that it relied upon said statements that \$804,500 of the bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company were to be retained to fund \$443,000 of coupon certificates and coupons authorized to be converted into said certificates.

And this defendant further answering says that at the time last-mentioned statement was made to this defendant, as aforesaid, it was represented to this defendant by the said William J. Palmer, representing the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and assented to by the said S. B. Schlesinger, as the representative of the bondholders, and by the said Theodore F. H. Meyer, as the agent and solicitor of the said complainant, that the said \$804,500 of bonds were set apart as a trust fund for the purpose of exchanging the same for said coupon certificates or coupons which might be converted into said certificates, and if not so exchanged that said bonds were to be sold and the proceeds applied as a trust fund for the purpose of paying said coupon certificates and coupons which might be converted into such certificates.

This defendant further answering says that the said Potts and Schlesinger had before that time represented to this defendant that the indebtedness of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company would not exceed the said sum of \$22,664 per mile, but unon said verbal statement of such unsecured indebtedness it appeared that the entire indebtedness, but with the

coupons so authorized to be converted into such certificates.

And this defendant further answering savs that, relying upon such statements, the agreements hereinbefore mentioned were entered into by this defendant.

And this defendant says that at the time said agreements were entered into it was well known to the said Theodore F. H. Meyer and the said William J. Palmer that a suit was pending in this court to enforce the payment of coupons falling due May I. 1877, Nov. I. 1877, and May I. 1878, but the said Theodore F. H. Meyer and the said William J. Palmer fraudulently concealed the fact that such suit was pending from this defendant for the purpose of inducing it to enter into the agreements hereinbefore mentioned.

And this defendant further answering says

mised was part and parcel of the pred ov the mortgages hereinbefore and conveyed to the said Louis H trustee, and, thereupon, said Dei Grande Railway Company assigned a

property so demised to it, and assumed the responsibility of the said lease and other agreements.

The defendant further answoring says that, relying upon said statements, so made as aforesaid, this defendant, on or about the list day of May, 1879, advanced to the said Louis H. Meyer, the sum of \$183,203.75 for the purpose of paying the interest falling due upon the bonds of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company on the 1st day of May, 1879, and the interest upon \$216,547.50 of coupons falling due May 1, 1877, Nov. 1, 1877, and May 1, 1878, hereinbefore mentioned; and that the said Meyer, well-knowing that this defendant betieved, and had reason to believe, that the interest which fell due on the 1st day of May, 1877, or the 1st day of November, 1877, and the 1st day of May, 1878, bad been provided for by the trust fund hereinbefore mentioned, fraudulently concealed from this defendant the matters stated in his said bill of complaint, and by such fraudulent concealment induced this defendant to advance him the said sum of \$183,203.75 for the purposes aforesaid, the said Meyer well knowing that this defendant would not have advanced said sum of money last mentioned if the matters and things stated in his said bill of complaint had been known.

This defendant, further answering, says that for a long time past, to-wit: several years, the said Theodore F. H. Meyer has acted as the agent and representative of the said Louis H. Meyer, and has been the solicitor of the anid Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and that Hanson A. Risley, heretofore appointed Receiver in this cause, for several years past has been the solicitor of the said Louis H. Meyer hereinbefore mentioned.

And this defendant further says that the seld-core mentioned.

fore mentioned.

And this defendant further says that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railwav Company, its President, and solicitors aforesaid, entered into a fraudulent conspiracy to obtain possession of the property so demised to this defendant, and for that purpose orocured the Attorney General of the State of Colorado to file a bill in the District Court of the State of Colorado for Costilla County, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction gardst this defendant retaining possession of said property and operating said road, and that such bill was filed in said Court, and an order for an injunction was fraudulently procured, but before said injunction was issued, said cause was removed to the District Court of the United States for the Western Division of Colorado; that notwithstanding such removal, the said Palmer, Meyer, and Risley, combining and confederating together, procured one William B. Lawrence, pretending to be the Clerk of the said District Court of Costilla County, to issue a writ of injunction restraining this defendant from retaining possession of said road and property and from using the same, which said writ of injunction was wholly unauthorized and void, but nevertheless the said Palmer, Risley, and Meyer, combining together under color of said void writ of injunction, by force and fraud, unlawfully obtained possession of the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway, its rolling-stock and property used in connection therewith, together with a large amount of property belonging to this defendant to which the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway (to rolling-stock and property used in connection therewith, together with a large amount of property belonging to this defendant to which the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway (tompany had no claim whatever.

This defendant denies that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has or ever had any such road as is mentioned in the bill of complaint which it has not completed or constructed, and says that it has no knowledge, information, or belief relative to the 895 miles of road in said bill of complaint mentioned, which, according to the complainant's own statement, has neither route nor termini.

This defendant mentioned in the bill of complaint mentioned which, according to the complaint mentioned, which, according to the complainant's own statement, has neither route nor termini.

This defendant further answering says that the said william J. Palmer fraudulently concealed the fact that such suit was pending from this defendant further answering says that the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, had this defendant further answering says that the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, had this defendant further answering says that the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, and this defendant further answering says that the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, and the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, and the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, and this defendant further answering says that the said lease hereinbefore mentioned, and the said lease hereinbefore mentioned

Grands Ealiswer Connainy has not each frame. The deficient further answering was a contract to the contract of pose of evading any order which the District Court of the United States for the Western Division of Coloratio might make relative to the restitution of said property; that afterwards, owl: on the 25th day of June, 1879, the said District Court of the United State ordered the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, its officers, agents, servants, etc., to restore said property to this defendant, which the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, its officers, agents, servants, etc., to restore said property to this defendant, which the said Perver & Rio Grande Railway Company, defined to do on account of the Irandiant proceedings caused to be instituted by it, in which the said Hanson A. Risley was appointed Receiver, as aforeasid.

And this defendant further answering, says that in pursuance of said fraudulent conspiracy, the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and its said Receiver, took forcible possession of a larre amount of freight in the possession of a larre amount of freight in the possession of a larre amount of freight and amount of money so due for the carriage of the same, and that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and the said pretended Receiver took forcible possession of a larre amount of the same, and that the said Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and the said pretended Receiver took forcible possession of a larre amount of timber, fron, and other property belonging to this defendant, which has been partially wasted and destroyed, and the residue of which they now retain.

This defendant further answering says that it bas not only paid the \$75,000 hereinbefore mentioned to and for the use of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, but it has bought five locomotive eighnes, costing \$7,000 each, making in the aggregate of \$22,600, each, making an aggregate of \$22,600, and side property, o

ING AND CLEANING.

dest: E. Wilder, Secretary.

Alter of America, District of Colorado,
I. Thomas Nickerson, being duly sworn,
ify and say that I am the President of the
hison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Comy, one of the defendants to the bill of commit of Louis H. Meyer against said Company
the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Comy; that I have read the foregoing answer of
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Comiy, subscribed by me as President thereof,
I know the contents thereof, and that the
ne is true of my own knowledge, except as
those matters which are therein stated to be
information and belief, and as to those matis I believe them to be true.

THOMAS NICKERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th
y of July, A. D. 1879.

Notarial
Subscribed And Sworn to Before me this 9th
y of July, A. D. 1879.

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JUDGE BECKWITH'S SPEECH. The application for the appointment of a Re-ver in the cause is an attempted evasion of law as declared by the Court, and the affidaits in support of the motion are unique speci-nens of reckless mendacity. The petition bould entitled "A canon for sale," and an apcation for the delivery thereof. The undis-ted facts are: that the Pueblo & Arkansas dley Kallroad Company surveyed, located, d commenced the work of construction of a ind commenced the work of constitution in of railway from the twentieth-mile post to the mouth of the South Arkansas River before the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company and surveyed a rod of the route, before it had commenced work thereon, or had done any act whatever upon the ground or elsewhere to indinte any intention of constructing a line of road etween the points mentioned. After the neblo & Arkansay Valley Railroad Comany had surveyed and located its line, and and surveyed and located its line, and menced its construction, the Denver & Rio ande Railway Company surveyed a line become the same points, covering the line of the eblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company portions of the way. The Denver & Rio ande Railroad Company, with a full knowlrande Railroad Company, with a full knowline of the location of the Pueblo & Arkansas alley Railroad Company, appropriated small and disconnected portions of its located line, in district and ninder the Pueblo & Aransas Valley Railroad Company in its work of matruction. The Denver & Rio Grande Railay Company sent its employes upon the line, ith directions to obstruct and hinder the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company by secting those points on its line most difficult to cade, and the work thus done to obstruct and event the construction of a road is claimed as graded right of way. The extent of this rade on and off the line is shown by the affidate of Robinson and Homan to be 7.39-100 lice out of 117 miles.

sof Robinson and Homan to be 7.30-100 es out of 117 miles. Frade not used.—The Denver & Rio Grande Iway Company graded 3.52-100 miles upon location of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Broad Company, but the latter Companyinged its location and avoided using or intering with that portion of the grade. It will noticed that this grade is not continuous, but in three parcels. The first parcel is 8,900 feet in the second, and the second parcel is about a same distance from the third. The fact that see three parcels of road are graded certainly se three parcels of road are graded certainly sistes no reason why we should not proceed be construction of our line, especially as we not propose in any manner to interfere with

ot propose in any manner to interest and a patches of grade.

ode purchased by Robinson.—It appears from estimony of McMurtrie, Swartz, and Robinstat in October, 1878, Robinson agreed to the disconnected natches of grading be-

the testimony of McMurtrie, Swartz, and Robinson that in October, 1878, Robinson agreed to take the disconnected patches of grading between stations 1405 and 1730, and pay for the same. McMurtrie was to complete the work thereon, and when it was completed it was to be measured and paid for. The grade thus to be taken and paid for was in three parcels. The first parcel was 26,000 feet from the second, and the second parcel was 8,700 feet from the third. The entire grade to be taken and paid for by Robinson was 1.53-100 miles.

Grade not bought by Robinson, but to be paid for by agreement between Speare and Paimer.—The grading made by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company not embraced in the agreement of Robinson is in three parcels, the first is 5,400 feet from the second. and the second is 9,200 feet from the third. The entire grade not embraced in the agreement of Robinson is 2.22-100 miles, making the agreement of Robinson is 2.22-100 miles in the agreement of Robinson is 2.22-100 miles of agreement of Robinson is 2.22-100 miles in the part of Robinson is 2.22-100 miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has a grade to the mouth of the South Arkansas Valley Railroad Company to the fifty-sirth mile-post, it will have agrade of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company to the fifty-s

Company.

1. The Pueblo & Argansas Valley Railroad Company is fully able to pay the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company any damages which it may sustain by appropriating the temporary patches of grade made, not to construct a road, but to prevent one being built.

2. The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company is insolvent, and all of its property is in the hands of a Receiver, except its mythical right to canons.

eason which the Receiver could not take under my circumstances.

4. The Pueblo & Arkansas Valiey Railroad Company has at least the right to be paid for its grade and track to the twentieth mile-post before it is appropriated to the use of the Denver Rio Grande Railway Company by the appointment of a Receiver or otherwise.

5. The bridge through the Royal Gorge is not complete. The temporary false work cannot be estimed for any length of time. The fron pridge has been mixufactured, and is in our consession. We do not propose to surrender this bridge not in place to a Receiver appointed or the benefit of brigands and highwaymen, and it will take six months to manufacture mother bridge to complete the line in the Royal Borge.

We have the rails for the entire line from twentieth-mile post to Leadville. The roll-mills of the country are filled with orders, the rails for the line cannot be purchased ing the present year. It is a physical imposity to purchase them. As before stated, we at the rails, and are willing to construct a coad, but no rails of ours for a Receiver. Three hundred thousand ties are required instruct the road. We have the ties, and cannot be procured from any other source ason to construct the road this year. We ninety odd miles of grade, and the grade he Denvar & Rio Grande Railway Comis only 35-100th miles in disconnected

damages. The timbor and fron for our pringes are contracted for, and we have nearly 200 men, including engineers, ready to progress with the work. Everyone familiar with the business of constructing railroads knows that work can be done at least 20 per cent cheaper by its immediate supervision on the part of those who pay the laborers. Practically, it would be far better for the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company to sell its rails, ties, bridge-timbws, and constructed bridges, and abandon the work, than to have it put in the hands of a Receiver. The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company has raised the money for the purpose of completing the work, and, if it is to go into the hands of a Receiver, good faith resultes that the money should be returned to those who advanced it, and the wreck closed out for the benefit of the underwriters. The discredit to the enterprise which the appointment of a Receiver would necessarily occasion would lessen the value of the stock and bonds of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company more than all the canons in the State of Colorado are worth.

In answer to this, it is said that an insolvent corporation proposes to deposit with the United States Trust Corregany of New York, a corpora-

In answer to this, it is said that an insolvent corporation proposes to deposit with the United States Trust Company, of New York, a corporation not under the control of this Court, less than the first cost of the rails, as an earnest that it will build the road, and the Receiver is to trust to luck for money to complete the grading, purchas the fies, manufacture bridges, and other expenditures, and to procure equipment for the road.

The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company is willing the Court should make any order to protect the rights of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, but the proposition to appoint a Receiver in the interest of that Company to complete the road is sublines in its impudence and absurd as a business proposition.

tion.

The employes of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company have stolen a portion of our grade, and are retaining possession of the stolen property by an armed force of brigands and property by an armed force of brigands and roughs, who are a disgrace to the State, and, as a reward for larceny and brigandism, a Receiver is asked for to take possession of our property. It is submitted that the proposition is not in harmony with those rules which govern courts of equity in the administration of justice.

C. BECKWITE,

For Pueblo & Arkaness Railroad Company.

IN CONCLUSION. These two most important documents which THE TRIBUNE publishes to-day concerning the inside history of the great railroad controversy between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Companies are exceptionable documents, most certain clear, logical, and to the point, and stand un

THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT. The renewal of the Kansas City passenger war on through business to the East, the par-ticulars of which were given in The Tribune of Sunday, was the all-absorbing topic of conversa-tion in railroad circles yesterday. So far the Chicago roads have taken no notice of the reduction, but if the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Wabash combination does not re-store the through rates from Kansas City to-day, the passenger rates to the East from all Was ern points will take an unprecedented tumble and the freight rates stand in danger of follo ing suit. The St. Louis roads have already New York to \$15, one dollar less that the cut rate from Kansas City, and if the Chica New York to \$15, one dollar less than the ent rate from Kansas City, and if the Chicago roads are forced to reduce they will probably make the rate \$12. The most bitter feeling is manifested towards Commissioner Fink and the Trunk Line Managers for allowing this state of affairs to exist. It is claimed that they could stop it in five minutes if they desired, as the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern clearly violated the orders of the trunk lines when they carried the war east of the Mississippi, it having been agreed that the fight should be confined to the territory west of the Mississippi, From private dispatches received here vesteroay it appears that General Manager Hopkins, of the Wabash, is now in New York trying to get the ear of Commissioner Fink and the Trunk Line Managers, and to show them that he was compelled by the other roads to take the step referred to, and that he is not to blame for the disturbance. Whenever the Wabash has slaughtered the rates, Mr. Hopkins proceeded forthwith to impress Commissioner Fink with the justice of his cause, and in every instance so far he was sustained in his actions. The Chicago managers sav they are entirely sick of this kind of thing, and if the trunk lines do not stop the Wabash from slashing right and left whenever it thinks it has a grievance, they will take independent steps that will bring the Wabash to its senses, though another disastrons raffroad war should follow in consequence.

The rates from Kansas City to Unicago have been restored again to \$7.50 by the "Four-in-Hand" "Jine. The Illinois Central Railroad, one

raffroed war should follow in consequence.

The rates from Kansas City to Unicago have been restored again to \$7.50 by the "Four-in-Hand" line. The Illinois Central Railroad, one of the four lines making up this route, was not consulted when the reduction to \$6 was decided upon, and protested against it; and thereupon they were informed by Mr. C. K. Lord, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & Kansas City, that no reduction had been made (though it is well known that tickets were sold for \$6), and that if a further reduction was made they would be properly consuited.

It is claimed that the present difficulty is not so much due to the first between the St. Louis roads and the Chicago & Alton as to a rupture between the two St. Louis lines. When the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Wabash formed the "Four-in-Hand" route, it was done apparently to strike a blow at the Chicago roads, but it has since transpired that it struck the Missouri Pacific most severely. The latter road finds that much of its business is being diverted over the new route, and consequently it demanded that it should get the full half of the business between Kansas City and St. Louis, which the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern refused. It is said that in consequence of this refusal the Missouri Pacific got mad and forced the present issue.

GOULD'S ATLANTIC-PACIFIC ROAD

GOULD'S ATLANTIC-PACIFIC ROAD At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewiston Suspension Bridge Company held at Niagara Falls last week a Board was elected in the interest of the Rome & Watertown Railroad Company. The election for Canadian Directors was held last Saturday at Hamilton, and resulted in the interest of the same road. The bridge is to span the Niagara River at Lewiston and is to connect the Great Western at that point with the Rome & Watertown Rail-

road. It is understood that work on the new THE TRIBUNE has already stated, in conne tion with this bridge scheme, that Mr. Gould is tion with this bridge scheme, that Mr. Gould is the principal mover in the matter, and that he contemplates to form a through line from New York to the Pacific Coast by a new route to run over the Morris & Essex, Delaware & Lacka-wanna, Great Western of Canada, Wabash, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and the Kansas and Union Pacific Railroads. The Oswego Pa-ladium has the following additional particulars in regard to the contemplated route:

and Union Pacific Railroads. The Oswego Paladaum has the following additional particulars in regard to the contemplated route:

The negotiations which have been for some time pending between the Rome, Waterlown & Ogdensburg and Great Western Railroad Company, for the construction-of a railroad bridge company, for the construction-of a railroad bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston wese completed at a meeting held at the latter place Tuesday, and a new bridge company was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Some vears ago a company known as the Lewiston & Queenston Bridge Company was chartered to build a bridge at that point. The capital stock was \$50,000, all of which was paid in, and the rights of way and approaches to the proposed location secured. The occasion for such a bridge did not then arise, and it was never built. The Company, however, continued in existence and in possession of its franchises.

The Lake Shore Division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, being that part extending from Richiand, on the eastern line of Oswego County, the point of connection with the old main line to Lewiston, has, as every one knows, always been crippled by insolity to make any independent Western connections at the Niagara River, while its Eastern, or New York and New England connectious were good. Some time ago, there is every reason to believe, and in fact very soon after the present management of the Rome, Waterlown & Ogdensburg Hailroad came into possession, this Company underfook various negotiations to repair this great defect in total line, in order to enable it to fulfill the original intention of becoming a successful competitor for through business. A month or more ago, some of the English Board of Directors, who manage the Great Western Railway, came into this country empowered to conclude various pending questions affecting Great Western will be country empowered to conclude various pending questions affecting freat Western to the Canadian side of the proposed bridge, being about six miles,

or contribute in the new Company, are not.

The old Lewiston & Queenston Bridge
my, however, is understood to be representthe new organization, its \$50,000 of stock ed in the new organization, its \$50,000 of stock going in at 50 cents on the dollar.

It is understood that the Great Western will build its six miles of connecting track at once, and that the construction of the bridge will commence as soon as plans can be made and adopted and the contract let. The span of the river at that point is about \$50.0 test

as soon as plans can be made and adopted and the contract iet. The span of the river at that point is about 300 feet.

The question, what will be the effect of this arrangement, is important, and can but be determined by actual results. The immediate practical result, however, will be that there will be a new route open from Chicago to Boston and all Northern New England by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad's connection with the Vermont Central at Rouse's Point, absolutely independent of all existing lines, and which it may fairly be expected, being on an equal or better footing as to grades and distance, will do the business of that section which now passes over the New York Central and Boston & Albany. It will convert the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, without doubt, into an important through and local freight thoroughfare, and to some degree justify the great expenditure of money in the construction of that road. What the effect may be on New York business, if any, is a question for the future and for future possible new connections. Before a year hence, then, one dream of Oswego will be rea lize,—she will be on a through all-rail route from Chicago to Boston without any further effort on her part.

ST. FRANCISVILLE & LAWRENCE-VILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14 .- Articles of inc poration were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the St. Francisville & Lawrenceville Railroad Company, with headquarters at Cairo and a capital stock of \$100,000. The corporators of this proposed company are J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Charles E. Tracy, New York; gan, New York; Charles E. Tracy, New York; W. P. Hallidav, Cairo; Roswell Miller, Cairo; and T. W. Fitch, Cairo. These gentlemen also constitute the first Board of Directors. The road is to be constructed from a point at or near St. Francisville, in Lawrence County, to a point at or near Lawrenceville, in the same county. The corporators/are all interested in the Cairo & Vincennes, Fifch being Receiver and Miller Superintendent of that road. This cut-off will doubtless be built by Halliday, as he is well able to do so. The construction of this link of nine miles is of no litale importance to Chicago, as it will give the Cairo & Vincennes a direct line between Cairo and Chicago over the Paris & Danville, which it now controls, and the Chicago & Esstern Illinois. This line, running through the eastern part of the State: will be but twenty-four miles longer than the main line of the Illinois Central between these points, and will prove a formulabetween these points, and will prove a formida-ble rival and competitor of that Company. The Cairo & Vincennes management is on friendly terms with the Wabash, and both will doubtless work against the Central. The competition that will result ought to largely benefit Chicago on through traffic with the South.

PULLMAN IN INDIA. A great improvement of the "overland" route to India, via Brindisi, offering comforts to travelers on that line never before known, has just been introduced. At the initiative of the Italian Government, cordially responded to by the Pullman Palace Car Company, the splendid drawing-room and aleeping carriages of this Company, well known to all travelers on the Midland & Great Northern Rallway, and which also run between London and Brighton, now convey passengers, once a week each way, between Brindisi and Bologna, in connection with the steamers of the Penin-Brighton, now convey passengers, once a week each way, between Brindisi and Bologos, in connection with the steamers of the Peninsular & Oriental Company. For the present the Pullman cars do not run further north than Bologos, where the service is taken up by the Belgian "Societe Anonyme des Wagons Lits"; but negotiations are carried on which leave it probable that before long the famous Pullmans will take travelers the whole way from Calais to Brindisi, and vice versa. This is all the more desirable, as the American cars not only are far more roomy than the Belgian "wagon lits," the first making up twenty-two beds and the latter only twelve, but they have besides many conveniences, such as separate compartments for ladies, which must be greatly appreciated by all travelers on the now very rapid, but, at the same time, and for this very reason, not a little fatiguing, "overland" journey between England and India.

C., R. I. & P. JOLIET, Ill., July 14.—The double track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railrond between this city and Ottawa is finished. The track will be extended westward as rapidly as possible. The grading for the double track from Blue Island to the Cincinnati crossing is nearly

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. PAUL. President Washburn, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, now in New York, announce that the St. Paul & Duluth Road has been sold to stockholders in the Chicago & Northwestern. This places all the railroad outlets from here East in the control of the Chicago combination.

ITEMS. The managers of the Chicago roads leading to Missouri River points held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel to provide for more effective means for equalizing the Missouri River tonnage. The meeting was a very amicable one, and the matter was satisfactorily fixed up.

The freight business to the East is now mostly The freight business to the East is now mostly going by lake, and the railroads got but very little. This is caused by the recent advance made by the Eastern railroads. It was expected that the vessels would make a similar advance, but they have not done so, and continue to take business at the same low rates as they have done during the last two months.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Unhappy Fate of the Ship Alasks

Found Out,
Victoria (B. C.) Ocionist,
It will be remembered by many in this com munity that several years ago the ship Alaska left Burrard Inlet for China with a cargo of number. She arrived at her destination in safety and was announced to have sailed again for this port to receive a second cargo. Time rolled on, and, at the expiration of the usual number of days allowed for the passage from China, the good ship Alaska was announced as "due." She failed, however, to put in an appearance; but this was not considered at all extraordinary. but this was not considered at all extraordinary, as voyages from China vary in duration as much as voyages to or from any other place. But the days she was overdue gradually crept into weeks, and the weeks into months, and after she had been reported "missing" for a long time the conclusion arrived at was that she had doubtless foundered or become the victim of foul play. Years passed by and no word came of the rescue of any one who had been on board the ill-fated ship, and at last the faint glimmer of hope, which had sustained the hearts of the friends of officers and crew, died out. The wife of the supercarge of the vessel, who had been watching and "waiting" for many years, succumbed to the effects of the terrible suspense, and was quickly followed by her only child. The fact that during the time which would be necessary for the Alaska to make the passage to this port there had been no heavy winds or storms was the main reason for the suspicions of foul play, and among those who entertained them was a gentleman who happened to meet a drunken sallor in a saloon in Japan. The old adage in vino veritas was again verified (as will be subsequently seen), for the sallor quickly began to give a disjointed narrative of mutiny and bloodshed. The gentleman kept the narrative in his memory, and, following up his determination to unravel the mystery surrounding the fate of the ship, encompassed the arrest of several sailors who had been incriminated by their drunken companion. One of these sallors admitted that he had belonged to the crew of the Alaska and made a full confession of the circumstances concerning her loss. He stated that when but a few days out from Hong Kong, sailing under a light breeze, off the coast of Japan, the crew mutinied, and, without a moment's warning, threw overboard the second mate, who was the only officer on deck at the time. Hearing a commotion, the Captain and first officer rushed up and were immediately muraered and given to the sen. s voyages from China vary in duration as much

Upon the first evidence of stomachic or bowel disorders, incompily give the baby a few doses of Dr. Bult's haby Syrup and prevent much suffering on the part of the little one. Price 25 cents

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Steady---Foreign Exchange More Active.

Business at the Banks---Stocks Dull and Strong.

The Produce Markets Again Easier-Provisions Active and Weak.

> in Good Demand-Oorn Steady. FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were moderately active at achanged prices. The 4s were 101% bid in New York, and 102 asked, and the quotation was the same in Chicago. The market bere eems to be firmer than in New York. The 6s are 104% bid; the 5s, 103%; the 4%s, 105%; and the currency 6s, 122. Retunding certificates are 102%. Large exchanges of 10-40s for 4-per-cents are now being made in New York by banks which held the former to secure their circulation, but this demand for 4s does not appear to

have affected the price.

More activity was noticeable in the foreign exchange market. The offerings of bills were larger. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 483% for sixty-day bills, and 485% for sight; and French were 523% for sixty-day bills, and 520 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485% and 487%. In New York the actual rates were 485% and 487%. The posted rates for sterling were 486%@488%. French bankers' bills were 517%@515. Consols were unchanged at 97 18-16. The

London correspondent of the New York Com-mercial and Financial Chronicle says with remercial and Financial Chronicle says with regard to the investment market in England:

Investors still hold all sound securities with much firancess. Lately, owing to the unsettled weather, stock-dealers and speculators, whose business has not been extensive for some time past, have been "bearing" the market for British railway stocks. The account just concluded, however, disclosed a great scarcity of stock, and it was quickly discovered that the necessity existed of making repurchases in order to cover previous seles. While money is so cheap, and sound investments are so few and so dear, it can scarcily be expected that a pradent investor will sell his stock when he is unable to reinvest his money to better advantage. The finances of the railway companies are certainly not so estisfactory as they have been during the last few years; but nearly all interests have suffered, and all have to await the advent of better times. Bad trade has lessened the goods traffic on most of our railways, and unsettled weather and diminished prosperity have had a similar effect upon the passenger lines; but British railway stocks are a sound investment, and, rather than sell, the probability is that bona-fide myestors will be buyers whenever the "bears" shall think it fit to sail heavily for the falt.

Yesterday's London quotation of silver was

51 18-16 pence per ounce. The Bank of England gained \$720,000 in bullion. Chicago bank clearings were \$4,000,000. Re nittances of exchange to New York on country account are increasing, but orders from the in-terior for currency are smaller. Discount lines have a downward tendency, and deposits are

Yesterday's London quotation of silver was

growing larger. Rates of discount are 4@6 percent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Sales were reported of Cook County 5 per cents at 1021/4 and interest, and of South Division City Kailway stock at 165. With the exception of Northwestern commo

all the important stocks registered a decline the result of the day's operations. There was a great deal said about the bull movement in Northwestern, and the orders to buy that were reported sent by leading operators from Saraoga ought to have had a very stimulating effect on the price. As it was, the common opened at 66%, and closed at 67, with intermediate sales at 67%, while the preferred lost 1/4, to 97, having sold at one time at 97%. St. Paul made a show of going along with Northwestern, and gave it up, after making 1/4, to 58%, for the common and 1/4 for the preferred, to 98. The price then ran rapidly down to 58% and 92%, the former the lowest price of the day. Michigan Central declined 4, to 774; Lake Shore 4, to 744; Erie 4, to 273; Wabash 4, to 35%; St. Joseph 3, to 183; the preferred 4, to 88%; Jersey Central 14, to 5114; Kansas City & Northern 14, to 1714; the preferred 14, to 4714; Western Union 14, to 9014, with sales at 8014; Kansas Pacific 14, to 6014; Louisville & Nashville 114, to 5014; Erie preferred 14, to 5114; Atlantic & Pacific 1, to 35. Besides Northwest common the only advance was Kansas & Texas 14, to

15½. Northern Pacific was 43. Erie second gold 6s opened at 77 and closed at

St. Paul Sinking Fund 7s were 105%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s were 79% Alton gold 6s were 106%; and Northwest gold Northwestern earnings for the first week of

July show an increase of \$37,700. Railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, were strong and in demand. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts recorded the greatest improvement, rising from 56 to 58. Eric consolidated seconds were firm at 76% (17%), and do funded 5s at 7614. Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced to 92; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles to 102%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 70; Toledo & Wabash seconds, excoupon, to 89%; do St. Louis Division, ex-ma tured coupon, to 98; do consolidated converttured coupon, to 98; do consolidated convertibles. ex-coupon, to 78½; Great Western seconds, ex-coupon, to 88¾; St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 110¾; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans consolidated firsts to 97. New York Elevated firsts declined to 110¾; St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds to 92; and Ohio & Mississippi seconds to 94; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose to 70¾, and do seconds to 31, with a slight reaction at the close.

The pross carnings of the Denyer & Rio

The gross earnings of the Denver & Ric Grande Ratiway were \$31,251 for the last week in June. The gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas

The gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad are reported as follows:

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1878 and 1379: Nét.... \$ 930,042 \$1,326,906 The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the first week in July were:

1879..... Increase. \$ 19,500 Pennsylvania stock on Friday sold at 40% and

The Bodie Standard of July 1 says:

The Bodie Standard of July 1 says:

The Bodie Company commenced crashing in their ten-stamp mill on the evening of June 10, and the turning out of \$38,837 in less than twenty days, without a "clean up," is very good work. The management has graded its ores, running through only enough of its richest stock to bring up the production large enough to enable it to pay expenses and declare a \$100,000 dividend for the month. By July 10 this object will have been accomplished, by the production of about \$150,000. The scitual production of this little mill during the month, including the Bulwer bar (No. 14), foots up \$116,000, or nearly \$4.000 per day. Next month, running on Bodie ore alone, it will be much larger. The Noonday, in the Miners' Mill of four stamps, turned out nearly \$10,000, which is preity good. The Company will soon commence the erection of a thirty-atamp mill of their own in the Cottonwood Canom, in conjunction with the North Noonday Company.

A San Francisco dispatch to Kiernan's News Agency states that the water from the North End mines of the Comstock fode was to be pumped into the Sutro Tunnel Saturday. It will be remembered that on Monday, June \$0, the day when pumping into the tunnel began, the level of the water in the Savage Mine was reduced 100 feet in eight hours. Sloce that date details have not been telegraphed. But it seems reasonable to believe that everything is going on according to calculation, and to regard the levying of assessments on the stocks of the Savage, Julis, Bullion Exchequer, and Gould & Curry mines as proof that work is about to be resumed on those properties with vigor.

A new mining stock for the New York market

is that of the Conquest Mill and Mining Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of the par value of stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of the par value of \$5 each, and non-assessable. The property of the Company consists of claims of 1,600 feet by 600 feet, located in Indian District, Humboldt County, Nev., about eight miles south of Union-ville, and fifteen miles from the line of the Contral Pacific Railroad. The officers of the Company are Mr. Sheridan Shook, President; Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Vice-President; Mr. Will-A. J. Dittenhoefer, Vice-President; Mr. R. Monay A. J. Dittenboefer, Vice-President; Mr. William A. Darling, Treasurer; Mr. James B. Morey, Secretary; and Mr. W. I. Smart, Superintendent. The following shows the fluctuation

active stucks: Stocks. Opening.
Stocks. Opening.
Michivan Central. 774
Lake Shore. 754
C. & N. Western. 684
Do preferred. 979
M. & St. Paul. 534
Do preferred. 92%
Ill. Central. 889
Union Pacide. 70
Erie. 27%
Webnah Railway. 36 Spring Wheat Irregularly Lower-Winter 57% Canada Southern. 56
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 154
Kanssa City & N. 174
Do preferred. 473
W. Union Tel. 914
Kanssa Pacific. 694
Alton. 85
Louisville & Nash. 573
Erie preferred. 52
Atlantic & Pacific. 36 GOVERNMENT S. 6s of '81.
S. new 5s of '81, ex int.
S. new 4½s. ex int.
S. 4 per cent coupons .
S. currency 6s.
unding certificates FOREIGN EXCHANGE. sixty days.

LOCAL SHOURITURS.

*And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS, OR COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS. CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

BONDS. The Recent Issues of COOK COUNTY 5 PRE CENT BONE
ready and for sale in denominations c
\$500, and \$100, at the office of
CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
96 WASHINGTON-SZ.
Has for Sale.
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES,
COOK OUNTY BONDS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECRIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE. CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

F. 6. SALTONSTALL,
Chicago.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.
SE Las Alle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BRONSERS.
T. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on the and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstalk Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange. A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER.

N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange.

No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph, Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st. Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds. Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

127 LaSelle-st. STOCKS FOR SALE! HICAGO CITY BAILWAY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE. UNION TRUST CO. BANK, N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME, at the rate of 44 per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashler. GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 4, 4%, 5, and 6 per cent Bonds.

Illinois and lows 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.

Illinois and lows 7 per cent School Bonds.

Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20 and 10-40s.

EXCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other
European Countries, bought and sold.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 East Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad bonds were generally strong. Wa-bash convertible, assented, rose 1. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts sold at 70, and Lehich & Wilkesbarre consolidated, assented, and incomes advanced 2@2½. The stock market was fairly active. At the comping a strong tone characterized dealings, opening a strong tone characterized dealings, and there was an advance of 1/4, but, later, a weak feeling set in, Western Union declining from 91/4 to 89/4, and Louisville & Nashville from 884 to 5644, the general list falling off 1/6%. At the close speculation was somewhat irregular, the only important recovery being in Western Union, which railled 1. The Express says: "It is announced from Baltimore that John King, 3r., of the Baltimore & Chio Road, coes to Clucionati in the interest of the Western connections of the road, and to make that city his head-quarters. This is regarded as the prelude to some important railroad developments. Transactions were 134,000 shares: 7,000 Eric, 28,000 Lake Shore, 5,500 Wabash, 29,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 1,200 preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 19,000 Western Union, 1,200 Morris & Essex, 1,900 Kansas & Texas, 1,600 Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,100 Uhio & Mississippi, 2,300 New Jersey Central, 1,000 Iron Nountain, and 2,000 Kansas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 23/63%, closing at 334. Prime mercantile paper, 3,644.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 486; sight, 487%.

Bar silver here is 113%, and subsidiary aflver coin 1/6% per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS,

Tennessee 6s, old... 334 Virginia 6s, new....

Virginia 6s, old.... 21 BAN PRANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Following were tolosing quotations at the Stock Board: NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLHANS, July 14.—Sight exchange Now York ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487. PORRIGN.

LONDON, July 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 13-16.
American Securities—Illinois Central, 90½;
Reading, 20; Erie, 28½; preferred, 54.
United States Bonds—New 5a, 106½; 4½s, 108½; 4, 104½.
PARIS, July 14.—Rentes, 824 40c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were record Monday, July 14: record Monday, July 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Deering st, 214 ft s of Archer av, e f, 25 x113 ft, dated July 12 (Huntley & Gilbert to Patrick Woods)

Orchard st, s w corner of Webster av, e f, 2x90 ft, dated July 10 (E. M. and F. S. Lange to William Lange)

Pearl st, 183 ft s of Webster av, e f, 22x 61 ft, dated July 10 (Margaret Martin to E. M. Lange)

Forest av, 150 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 30x100 ft, dated July 12 (Masster in Chancery to Charles O. Glesson)

West Taylor st, 144 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x162 ft, dated July 11 (Thomas Burrows to M. D. Wallace)

West Fourteenth st, 72 ft w of Throop st, s f, 24x124 ft, with building No. 509, dated July 3 (Edward Quensel to Johan Kulz)

West Eighteenth st, 307 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated July 12 (James Waters to Rudolph Soukup)

Grove st, n e of and near Archer av, s e f, undivided ½ of 250 ft to river, with other property in opposite block, dated

July 8 (Charles Root to George

July 8 (Charles Moot to George M. Smedes)
West Superior st, 71.4-10 ft e of Robey st, nf, 24x123 ft, dated July 14 (H. F. Sawtell to Seth French)
West Twenty-second st, 125½ ft e of Lincoin st, sf, 25x129 ft, improved, dated July 2 (Sarah W. Watriss to Hammond W. Peck)
Sophia st, 141½ ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 33½x125 ft, improved, dated July 8 (William Knoke to Philipp Henrich). Centre st, 120 ft w of Dayton st, s f, 96x 125 ft, dated July 1 (William C. Grant to Thomas Piper). Centre st, 120 ft w of Dayton st, s f. 86x
125 ft, dated July 1 (William C. Grant
to Thomas Piper)

Murray st, 254 ft s of Archer av, e f. 24x
100 ft, dated July 12 (Hiram Hyde to
W. Struts)

Lincoln av, 291½ ft s e of Centre st, s w
f. 48x115 ft, dated July 14 (Andraw
McNalley to Charles H. Waite)

Murray st, 278 ft s of Archer av, e f. 24x
100 ft, dated July 12 (Hiram Hyde to
V. Hobt)

Dickson st, 290½ ft s of North av, e f. 24x
100 ft, dated July 14 (Samuel R. Hurford to Thomas Griffin)

West Jackson st, 175 ft w of Francisco
st, n f. 25x125 ft, dated July 14 (Wood
& Stevens to Charles Steers)

Ashland av, 106 ft n of Van Buren st, e f.
26x180 ft, dated July 5 (H. M. & L. L.
Barbour to S. Bradley)

Pine st, 63½ ft s of Chicago av, wf. 43x
110 ft, improved, dated July 14 (A. M.
& J. Baner to Maria G. Winston)

NORTH OF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS O)

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bmerald st, 250 ft s of Forty-dith st, e
f. 50x115½ ft, dated July 1 (John
Sawyer to J. D. Burris)

Frederick place, 200 ft s of Fifty-serventh st, e f. 50x175 ft, dated July
12 (H. F. Wright to Portsmouth Savings Bank)

Wabash av, s e corner of Fifty-ninth st,
w f. 108x170 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1878.

6, 673 mgs Bank)...
Wabash av, s e corner of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 108x170 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1878, (M. M. and E. S. Hulburd to George N. Culver)...
Wabash av, 156 ft s of Fifty-Ninth st, w f, 50x170 ft, dated Oct. 15, 2878, (John Hulburd to L. H. Culver)...

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days:

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7

1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. Flour, bris. 5. 185 6. 591 8. 623 33. 629
Wheat, bu 78, 597 55, 370 110, 904
Outs, bu 188, 788 940, 459 449, 807
Unts, bu 47, 744
70, 822
Rye, bu 2, 3777 1, 804
Rye, bu 2, 3777 1, 804
Gram seed, lbs 3, 623
Flat seed, lbs 3, 623
Flat seed, lbs 54, 625
C. meats, lbs. 581, 715 113, 110 2, 756, 580 2, 202, 602
Beef, toc. 185. Tallow, Ibs. 29, 280 32, 81, 83, 920 232, 971

Butter, Ibs 3, 80, 781 222, 921 833, 920 232, 971

Dres'd logs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504 7, 631

Live hogs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504 7, 631

Live hogs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504 7, 631

Live hogs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504 7, 631

Live hogs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504 7, 631

Live hogs, No. 4, 704 8, 020 6, 504

High wines, bis 394, 922 940, 927 234, 960 175, 355

High wines, bis 394, 922 940, 297 234, 960 18, 780

Coal, ions, 11, 104 2, 674 309 18

Coal, ions, 11, 104 2, 674 309 18

Coal, ions, 11, 105 2, 674 309 18

Coal, ions, 11, 105 2, 674 309 18

Sait bris, 24, 774 3, 560 4, 673 4, 809

Eggs, pkics 506 646 33 125

Cheese, bax 4, 547 61, 123 1, 906 7, 338

Green apples, 211 282 106 50

Beans, bus. 435

210 cars and 12,200 bu high-mixed corn, 1 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 339 cars and 34,100 be No. 2 corn, 35 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (65) corn); 16 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mired, 10 cars rejected (47 oats); 6 cars No. 2 m; 1 car rejected; 4 cars barley. Total (947 cars), 46. 000 bu. Inspected out: 47,062 bu wheat, 442, 781 bu corn, 83,488 bu oats, 1,098 bu barley. The following statement shows the d tion of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

38,006 134,350 380,588 121,12 100 18,017 6,409 253,652 832 41,13 200 15,000 21,98 67,00 Totals.... 44, 975 454, 784 1.653, 749 251 761

Also, 21,358 bu rye snipped by rail; 45,494 bu de to Buffalo; 7,459 bu barley by rail; and 300 bu to mis-Wehmann & Rasch, of Bremen, under date of June 28, quote a good demand for short cuts of meets at 29@20%, hams 42%@45 for picklet and 33@39 for salted. The recent agitation of the proposal to adore

the cental plan of trading in grain receives op-portune support from a demand for smaller quantity trading on 'Change. The speculative deals all hinge on 5,000 bu or over now, which drives a great deal of business down-stairs into the place where they buy and sell as little as 500 bu. Why not adopt the 1,000 centals as the unit of trading in futures. The would be equivalent to one-thind part of a 5,000 bu lot of wheat, and to a little more than 1,800 bu of core. There is a crying necessity for permission to trade in smaller loss than the present minimum, and the change to the cental would obviate the greatest present objection to the other reform, which is that the bulk of the trading would be in 1,000 bu lots if anything less than 5,000 bu were tolerated. There is not an objection to the cental system in grain that does not apply with equal force to lard and meats, which are freely bought and sold by the 100 lbs. The Board has now so lit-tle to do that there is time enough te deliberate on the matter, and decide in favor of the

much to be desired change.

The leading produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with a moderate volume of business doing. Provisions were really weak though with temporary firmness near noon. The count of parties who were crowded to the last week was being sold out yesterday; the fact was unexpected, and therefore produced is full affect. The majority of operators though last week that the meats, etc., carried on South-ern account had been all unloaded during the spasm of weakness, but they appear to have been mistaken. Breadstuffs were made easier by the fact of fine weather, with rather liberal arriv here and at other points. The wheat was quite weak early, chiefly because of the early movement of winter wheat, but was strengthened afterwards

by reports of a decidedly upward tendency in England and France. The market for corn was retarded by a scarcity of vessel-room, which en-couraged lake carriers to ask an advance in rates. Oats sympathized with corn. Rye was steady, and barley inactive.

steady, and barley inactive.

Lake frieghts were quiet and firmer. For corn to Buffalo 2e was bid, and 2½c asked with little room available at any price. To Kingston 4½c was paid on corn, and 4½c for wheat. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 7½@7½c for corn, and 8½c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail treights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on mests to Liverpool were quoted at 42½@45c per 100 lbs, and 88%c to Antwero.

Antwerp.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was of rather restricted proportions, though as unusually so for the time of year. Prices show no signs of weakening. Boots and shoes newith a light inquiry, and were quoted firm as unchanged. There was continued activity is the grocery market, and continued firmness Sugars were again in large demand, and the advance noted on Saturday was fully sustained. Coffees, teas, rice, molasses, and most other lines were held at full figures. In the butter and cheese markets there were few changes. Trade remains quiet, with prices showing considerable irregularity. Cheese was dull and heavy. Little or nothing was doing in the way of shipments, owing to the hot weather. Prices of dried fruits and fish remained as before. Oils were quiet and steady. Leather, bagging, and tobacco remained firm.

and tobacco remained firm.

Lumber was fairly active at the sale docks yesterday at former prices. The offerings were fair. The yard market was steady under a fair inquiry. It is understood that the yard stock is several millions of feet smaller than last July. Wool was in little better request and steady, and hides were funchanged, the receipts continning light, Hay was scarce and quiet. There was no particular change in seeds, which were held at former figures, with the sales con chiefly to flax. Hides were scarce and steady. The supply of poultry was only fair, and prices steady under a good local inquiry. Potatoes were dull and weak. Green fruits met with a good inquiry, berries being a shade firmet, owing to smaller receipts.

EXORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

Li Crissin e ma Mi	Week end q	Weekend'q	Week end
of the same	1879.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	64,800	89,766	51, 78
Wheat, bu	2,026,236	1, 201, 698	921, 47
Corn, bu	1,562,991	1, 895, 660	1, 874, 48
Oats, bu	4,866	3, 100	181,7
Rye, bu	62,977	86, 350	38,9
Barley, bu		*****	2,4
Pork, bris	7, 152		
Lard, lbs	3, 912, 614	4, 214, 447	4, 411, 0
Bacon, lbs 1	11, 632, 798	13, 468, 178	10.977.3

n New York on the dates named: July 12, July 5, July 13, July 14, 1879. 1879.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship-nents of wheat at points named yesterday:

Total. 491,597 IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

July 14.—Receipts—Flour, 22,165 bris; wheat,
239,600 bu; corn, 42,136 bn; cate, 37,100 bn;
corn-meal, 180 pkgs; ryc, 28,925 bu; mait, 37,425
bu; pork, 144 bris; beef, 4,565 tcs; cut meals, 2,466 pkgs; lard, 1,700 tes; whisky, 301 bris. Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 206,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu; 176

at Chicago Custom-House, July 14: Morrison, Plummer & Co., 1 case essential oils; G. A. DeWilds & Co., 70 cases wine; C. A. Soring, 55 cases wine; Vergho, Buhling & Co., 21 cases dolls; Field, Leiter & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Lowenthal, Kaufman & Co., 6 cases smokers articles; German-Book and News Company, 1 case books; M. J. Neahr & Co., 25 bales burlaps; C. Gianz, 1 cases skins; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 10 cases glassware; Fowler Bros., 1,165 cacks salt. Collections, 35,784.19.

MESS PORK—Declined 32%c 500,32%c below the latest Sales were reported of 770 bel 13. 250 bris seller August at 15. 750 bris seller August at 15. 750 bris seller Soptembe Total, 29, 770 bris. The mass 8.6008.65 for cash or seller for August, and 38. 72%68 prime mess was nominal at 36 prime at \$7.5008.00.

LAND—Declined 100,12%c for Saturday, with a very tarter part of the session. Sales ter shot at 35.82%; 8. 750
33.3006.90; 8. 250 tes seller 5.95; and 3. 500 tes seller 5.95%. Total, 21, 350 tes seller 5.95% and 3. 500 tes seller 5.000 many of which were whom it may concern. "and kinds, though holders were need to the moderate export demand; b were generally apart in views of 50,000 lbs shoulders, set 350 brs do, partly at \$3. 50 s. ad of 50,000 lbs shoulders, se. 350 brs do, partly at \$3,50 s. clears at \$4,35; 80 brs do short clears at \$4,50@4.55; 4.75, the outside for choice ribs at \$4,25 spct. \$4.07;@4 \$4.17\delta 25 spler Septemb for October; 160 brs do at \$4.closing prices of the leading about as follows:

soth. Packers continue to a market being too uncertain or tanking. MESS PORK—Declined 32%c

Shoul- 8 Loose. \$3,42½ \$4.
Do, July 3,42½ 4.
Do, August 3,45 4.
Do, September 3,55 4.
July, boxed 3,60 4. Long clears quoted at \$4.3 boxed; Cumberlands, 5@53 bams, 8½@8½c; sweet-pick 16 to 15 average; green ham @7½c; green shoulders, 3½@

16 to 15 average; green ham @7%c; green shoulders, 3%@ Bacon quoted at 4%@4%c 5%c for short ribs, 5%@5%c 69%c for hams, all canvased an GREASE—Was quiet at 4%@6 for good yellow, and 3%@6c of 21 pkgs yellow at 4%c. BEEN—Was quiet at 89.0 \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, for hams. for hams.
Tallow—Was nominal at 5
5%@5%c for country. BREADSTI PLOUR—Was rather quiet, is mand except from the local were firm in their views, and

sacked flour for export, at \$3. were reported of 420 brls win . 050 bris apring extras, bris superfines at \$2.40. following was the nominal Fair to good winters..... Choice Minnesotas..... Fair to good Minnesotas Fair to good springs

tinue light. There was

BRAN-Was quiet and stead, with only a moderate supply. 7 80 tons at \$8.00@8.25 per

Cons-Mall-Coarse was no ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was ac easier. The market for next clined le per bu, advanced le low the latest quotation of Sish and French markets were ing quoted la per quarter high (per hectoitre) dearer. But wheat were large in this count credited with about 210, receipts of new were while Milwankee was dull. couraged abort sellers, and freely for awhile, which caus noted; but subsequent advise strength in Europe, while som weather, and then a reaction was a good demand for shipm which closed at 90c, being 4c day. Cash No. 2 was relative manded a premium of 1c over closed at \$1.01. Seller Angulation of 15 over closed at \$1.01. Seller Angulation of 15% can of Change (after selling advanced to 90c, fell back to \$1.07% 608% c. glosing at \$4.000.

stronger, though coming for car-loads were inspected into the number were rated as belief to No. 2 red closed at 3 and \$1.02 seller July. The sto the fact that millers want it many having been running of not running at ell, because the pay the big premium on No. with No. 3 which roled throw the No. 2 which receive the pay the pa

ummer's harvest. Old 4c; and No. 3 at 43 Mess pork—Sales 2,250 brigant, and 39,00@9,02% for 750 tes at \$5.97% for Sep 850,000 lbs at \$4,25@4. \$4.85 for September. Whess 600% for September, and 95% Winter whest—5,000 bu at \$1 -400,000 bu at 30 % for July, 30,000 bu at 31 % 632 for July, 30,000 b

Wheat was lower, closin July, 08,446,08% of Aag September, and 95,46,95% of Aag September, and 97,46,95% of for Angust, and 97% tember. Winter wheat—for July, 90% c631.01% 31.00% for September. Corr 37% for Angust, and 37% of Angust, and 27% of September, 20% of Angust, 3000 bn as 31% of Angust, and 27% of For September, 20% of Septem APTERNOON

Finer. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 38,000 134,350 360,568 12, 22 8,400 253,600 21, 20 200 253,600 21, 20 200 55,000 21, 20 80,418 51,600 16,000 17,745 133,184 20,825 75,116 558

44,975 454,764 1.658,749 234,785 re entpped by rail; 45,494 bu de to good demand for short cuts of

trading in grain receives opm a demand for smaller on Change. The speculative bu. Why not adopt the as the unit of trading in ld be equivalent to onea lot of wheat, and to a little don to trade in smaller lots mum, and the change to obviate the greatest present other reform, which is that the ing would be in 1,000 bu lots it a objection to the cental system a not apply with equal force to hich are freely bought and

se. The Board has now so lit-ere is time enough te deliber-r, and decide in favor of the The Board has now so litnce markets were generally with a moderate volume of rary firmness pear noon e of the stuff held on acwho were crowded to the eing sold out yesterday; the cted, and therefore produced its majority of operators though

e meats, etc., carried on South-been all unloaded during the s, but they appear to have er, with rather liberal arrivals points. The wheat market early, chiefly movement of winter idedly upward tendency in ance. The market for corn was arcity of vessel-room, which en-carriers to ask an advance in mpathized with corn. Rye was ized with corn. Rye was

were quiet and firmer. For the was bid, and 21/c asked, with lable at any price. To Kingston on corn, and 4%c for wheat. w York by lake and canal was e for corn, and 81/c for wheat. n nominal at 11c on corn. Rail teady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain but little doing at those figures. on mests to Liverpool were

skening. Boots and shoes met quiry, and were quoted firm an' There was continued activity is arket, and continued firmness ain in large demand, and the ad-Saturday was fully sustained.

ice, molasses, and most other at full figures. In the butter rkets there were few changes quiet, with prices showing conularity. Cheese was dull and or nothing was doing in the way owing to the hot weather. Prices and steady. Leather, bagging, mained firm.

fairly active at the sale docks rmer prices. The offerings were market was steady under a fair understood that the yard stock is so feet smaller than last July. little better request and steady, re lunchanged, the receipts conflay was scarce and quiet. There diar change in seeds, which were figures, with the sales confined Hides were scarce and steady, poultry was only fair, and prices a good local inquiry. Potatoes weak. Green fruits met with a berries being a shade firmer, er receipts.

or receipts.

S FROM THE SEABOARD.

g were the exports from the four

the Atlantic seaboard for the

Week end'q Week end'q Week end'q July 12, July 5, July 13, 1879. 1879. 1878. 1878. 51,787 62,024,246 1,502,901 1,805,600 1,874,474 4,866 4,800 88,350 38,915 2,473 7,152 3,5552 7,057 7, 152 3, 552 7, 052 3, 912, 614 4, 214, 447 4, 411, 045 1, 632, 798 13, 468, 178 10, 977, 978

IN STORE IN NEW YORK. the dates named: uly 12, July 5, July 18, July 14, 1878. 1877.

730,000 1,159,000 501,000 435,293 197,000 1,918,000 690,000 331,983 128,000 212,000 694,000 883,970 385,000 61,000 173,000 23,159 45,000 45,000 174,000 85,481 OVEMENT OF WHEAT.

Ag shows the receipts and shipt at points named yesterday:

ELE GOODS RECEIVED

LOM-House, July 14: Morrison,
1 case essential oils: G. A.
70 cases wine; C. A. Spring, 35

Tagbo, Ruhling & Co., 21 cases

Lev & Co., 11 cases dry goods:

Loman & Co., 6 cases smokers

1 Book and News Company, 1

J. Neahr & Co., 25 bales bur
1 cases skins: Carson, Pirie,

1 eask skins; Carson, Pirie, ases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 ; Burley & Tyrrell, 10 cases ler Bros., 1,165 sacks salt. Col-

PROVISIONS.
TS-Were scrive, and spain weak
way. The market was comparain sympathy with higher quotamat the Stock-Yarda, but weakreacted, and finally turned heavme several lots of mears, hitherto
an account, were thrown on the
weakened pork and lard. The
came were a surprise to many,
were held firm in comparison with
the some demand for lard and means
the Liverpool reported a decline on

Mass Police below the latest prices of Saturday. 10,032% below the latest prices of Saturday. 10,103% below the latest prices of Saturday. 10,032% below the

Sales were reported of 770 brls spot at \$8.80@9.00; 13.250 brls seller August at \$8.62%@8.92%; and 15.750 brls seller September at \$8.70@9.02%; and 15.750 brls seller September at \$8.70@9.02%; and 15.750 brls seller September at \$8.70@9.02%; and 15.750 brls. The market closed dull at \$8.60@8.65 for August, and \$8.72%@8.75 for September. Frime meas was nominal at \$8.50@8.75, and extra prime at \$7.50@8.00.

Lund-Declined 10@12%c from the latest prices of Saturday, with a very tame feeling in the interpart of the session. Sales were reported of \$50.50 and 3.500 tos seller August at tes \$906 at \$5.82%; 8.750 tos seller August at tes \$906 at \$5.82%; 8.750 tos seller August at \$5.80@5.90; 8.250 tos seller September at \$5.80@5.90; 8.250 tos seller September at \$5.80@5.90; 8.250 tos seller October at \$5.90@6.50; and 3.500 tos seller August, and \$6.87% for September.

Maxrs—Were active and weak, chiedyin futures, \$900 many of which were sold ''on account of whom it may concern," and this weakened other kinds, though holders were not willing to sell at a reduction corresponding to that in ribs. There was a moderate export demant; but buyers and holders were generally apart in views. Sales were reported of \$0.000 lbs shoulders, seller August, at \$3.35 80 brs do at \$4.50; 40,000 lbs short clears at \$4.50@4.55; 25 brs do at \$4.70@6.45; 50 brs do at \$4.70@6.45;

Shoul- ders.			
3.4214 3.45 3.55	4.10 4.10 4.20		
	ders. \$3, 42 1/4 8, 42 1/4 3, 45 3, 55 3, 60	### ### ##############################	\$3. 42½ \$4. 15 \$4. 42½ 3. 42½ 4. 10 4. 42½ 3. 45 4. 10 4. 45 3. 55 4. 20 4. 55

horse; cuments are superstantial to the superstant state of the superstantial to the supersta for hams.
Tillow—Was nominal at 5%@5%c for city and
5%@5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. PLOUR—Was rather quiet, there being little de-mand except from the local trade, but holders were firm in their views, and reported that stocks continue light. There was a little inquiry for sacked four for export, at \$3.50@4.50, but scarcely anything offered between those limits. Sales were reported of 420 brls winters on private terms; 1,050 bris apring extras, partly at \$4.00; and 200 bris superfines at \$2.40. Total, 1,670 bris. The

lose:			00	AR 95
hoice winters				25, 75
ood to choice wint	OC8	D.		
air to good winter	8	*****		@5.25
hoice Minnesotas		4.	75	Ø5. 50
Minte to good Minne	sotas		30 1	GA. 10
air to good spring		4	00 6	24. 75
ow springs		9	50 (23.25
ow springs	********		00	28 00
atents		****	00	04 75
louble avtres in s	BRCKS		WU 1	Mar. 10
export extras, in	BBCK8	3.	LO I	@4.00
BRAN-Was quie	hand stand	e at Catn	day's	price

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$9.00@10.25 CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 per

ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly easier. The market for next month's delivery declined 1e per bu, advanced 1e, and closed %c below the latest quotation of Saturday. The British and French markets were stronger, London being quoted 1s per quarter higher, and Paris 1 franc (per hectoitre) dearer. But deliveries of winter wheat were large in this country, St. Louis being credited with about 210,000 bu, and our receipts of new were on the increase, while Milwankee was dull. These things encouraged short sellers, and they operated very freely for awhile, which caused the decline above noted; but subsequent advices noted still further strength in Europe, while some noted unfavorable weather, and then a reaction ensued here. There was a good demand for shipment, chiefly for No. 3, which closed at 90c. being %c higher than Saturday. Cash No. 2 was relatively scarce, and commanded a premium of 1c over seller the month: it closed at \$1.01. Seller Angust opened at 98%6 %%c an 'Change (after selling at 90c on the call), atvanced to 90c, fell back to 98%c, increased to 90c, fell back to 98%c. Seller the year was quiet at 98%c Seller September sold at 97%c Selier the year was quiet at 98%c Seller the month; increased to 90c, fell back to 98%c. Seller the year was quiet at 98%c Seller september sold at 97%c Selier the year was quiet at 98%c Seller the month; in Cloo ba No. 3 at 89%c 990c; 1, 200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 990c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 990c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 at 89%c 90c; 1,200 bn do at 91c; 11,600 bn No. 3 on on track.

car-loads were inspected into store, and only 13 of the number were rated as below No. 2. The mar-het for No. 2 red closed at \$1.03 spot (in store) and \$1.02 seller July. The spot premium was due to the fact that miliers want the wheat right away.

many having been running on short commons, or not running at all, because they could not afford to pay the big premium on No. 2 spring as compared with No. 3 which rolled through last month, and the No. 3 was scarce. Sales of winter wheat yesterday were reported as follows: 24. 800 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at \$1.03: 10,000 bu seller July at \$1.02; 15,000 bu seller August at \$1.016; 10,000 bu ye sample at 90.0251.05 on track; and 4. 800 bu do at 90.0251.05% free on board cars or delivered. Total spot sales, 45. 800 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 Minneson at \$1.00, and 40 tons screenings, parily at \$12.50(21).70 ber ton.

CORN—Was in fair demand, with little change in prices, but closed \$4 to lower than on Saturday. The British markets were stronger, Liverpool reporting in advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) for yer cental, and New York was firm, though quiet, but our receipts were larger, and the easier feeling in wheat was not conductive to strength in corn. There was also a scarcity of vessel-room, which made carriers ask \(\frac{1}{2} \) do at vance in rates, and this tended to discourage buying for shipment. Hence futures were rather tame, though steady, buyers not being disposed to operate freely. The lower grades were in good demand and continued strong as 35\(\frac{1}{2} \) for rejected in store. No. 2 closed at 38\(\frac{1}{2} \) do no more at 32 do had a rejected at 38\(\frac{1}{2} \) (200 bu no grade at 38\(\frac{1}{2} \) (200 bu no grade

side. Corn was quiet at 37c for August and 374c for September; and oats at 28@284c seller next month, and at 27@274c seller September. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in light request. ing are the prices: Fine green carpet brush, Ph....... We quote: BAGGING—Grain-bags are beginning to move BAGGING—Grain-bags are beginning to move with considerable freedom, and are strong at the recent advance. A fair inquiry for burlaps and wool-sacks also exists. We quote:

Stark. 24 Burlaps, 4 bu...11213
Brighton A. 23% Do. 5 bu... 12214
Otter Creek. 21 Gunnies, single. 13214
Lewiston. 22 American 2114 Wool sacks. 35240
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in fair deand and steady: 1 \$4.50@ 5.00 12.00@18.00 1 55@ 65 70@ 75 1.25@ 1.50 brl 3.75@ 4.00 2.50@ 2.75 bri 1.35@ 1.40

provement. Only a light business was doing, and the following prices were only indifferently sus-candled lots.

FISH—Were quoted firm, and unchanged. A good demand on country account was reported, but there was only a restricted inquiry from the local trade. Prices range as follows:

No. 1 whitedish, \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ No. 1 bay, kits.
Family kits
George's codfish, \$2 100 lbs...
Summer-cured cod, \$2 100 lbs... Summer-cured cod, w 100 loss.
Compressed cod
Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Holland berring, round, seements. 5.75@ Labrador herring, round, \(\frac{1}{2} \)- oris. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.30 Smoked halfbut. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.25@ 1.30 Smoked halfbut. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.30 Smoked halfbut. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.30 Smoked halfbut. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.30 32 California salmon, \(\frac{1}{2} \)- oris. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 2.50 California salmon, \(\frac{1}{2} \)- oris. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 6.75 FRUITS AND NUTS—No important chance was observable in this markel. For the most staple articles there was a fair order trade on interior account, but the wants of local dealers were light in the extreme. We quote the market firm for prunes, raisins, currants, apples, and peaches:

\[\frac{1}{2} \]
\[\fr

Citron DOMESTIC. 11 @ 44 9%@ 10 4 @ 49 3 %@ 33 3 %@ 34 3 %@ 34 3 %@ 4 3 %@ 4 3 %@ 4 3 %@ 3 5 %@ 5 22 @ 24 Filberts.
Almonds, Terragons.
Naples walnuts.
Brazils

Brazils
Texas pecans
River pecans
Wilmington peanuts, new
Tennessee peanuts, new
Virginia peanuts

•	COFFRE.
	Mendaling, Java 28 @29
	O. G. Java 2414@26
r	Mocha 24 @25
	Costa Rica
11	Rio, Janey Polden
	Rio, fancy
t	Rio, prime to choice
	Rio, good
	Rio, fair
t	Rio, common
6	Rio, roasting 11%@12%
	SUGARS.
i	Patent cut loaf 9%@ 9%
1	
	Granulated 9 0 9%
ò	Powdered 940 9%
1	A standard 810 83
1	A No. 2 85 6 8%
c	Extra C 814@ 814
1	C No. 1 8 @ 84
- 61	C No. 2
-	Yellow 7 @ 7%
3	California sugar-loaf drips
31	California silver drips42 @44
1	New Orleans molasses, choice
A.	Do prime
	Fair
1	Common
	Common molasses
1	Black strap
1	SPICES.
1	Allspice
1	Cloves
1	Cassia

an this same figure. No. 2 while were quoted and at 274.2 Sample per content of 4,000 is 30. 24 all (600 kg f. 2,500 kg f. 2,5

he receivers, and are getting a good share of the

Coarse sait, \$\psi\$ bri
Dairy, \$\psi\$ bri, without bags ... 2.2
Dairy, \$\psi\$ bri, with bags ... 2.2
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack. 2.7
TEAS—Were quoted steady with a good in progress. Below are the ruling figures:

in progress. Below are the ruling figures:

HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@25 Common to fair. 18@30
Superior to fine ... 28@38 Superior to fine ... 35@42
Extra fine to finest. 40@50 Extra fine to finest. 48@53
Choicest 55@65
YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair. 18@30
Fair to good ... 38@40
Fair to good ... 38@40
Common to fair. 17@28 Superior to fine ... 42@45
Superior to fine ... 30@40 Extra fine to finest53@58
Extra fine to finest. 50@60 Garden picked ... 69@65
Choicest 65@70
aUNFOWDER.

Common to fair ... 18@28
Common to fair ... 18@28
Common to fair ... 18@28
Extra fine to finest. 50@60
Choicest 70@75
INPERIAL.

Common to fair ... 20@35

Choicest ... 70@75
INFERIAL.
Common to fair... 20@35
Superior to fine... 40@50
Extravine to fines... 40@50
Extravine to fines... 40@50
WHISKY—Was in fair demand but easier, with sales of 250 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.05
per gallon, and 40 bris at \$1.06.
WOOL—Was steady and in rather better request, there being more demand from the East. The following prices were asked and obtained for assorted lots from store:
Washed fleece, fine, per ib ... 30@33
Medium unwashed ... 24@274
Fine do ... 18@21
Coarse do ... 20@23
Tub-washed, common to good ... 30@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday.
3,000; same time last week, 6,390; total last week, 31,426. The supply of fat native cattle was comparatively light, and, under a good shipping demand, prices were firm and higher, sales showing an improvement, as compared with the clearing figures of last week, of about 10c per 100 los. For Texas cattle and thin natives, however, the course of prices was in the opposite direction. Nearly two-thirds of the entire supply consisted of Texas, and, as the offering largely exceeded the demand, buyers had things pretty much their own way so far as the making of prices was concerned. demand, buyers had things pretty much their own way so far as the making of prices was concerned. Their bids were 20@25c off from Friday, and most of the transfers were at that much off, though holders of prime droves refused to part with them at the prices offered. In poor to common natives the decline was almost as severe, and but few of that class were disposed of at any price. The day's trading was accomplished at \$1.75@5.20. A lot of "skinny" Texas bulls sold at the inside figure, and the outside price was obtained by Conover & Hall for two loads averaging 1,603 lbs. Sales, however, were principally at \$2,30@2.70 for Texans, at \$2.50@3.26 for native butchers' stuff, and at \$3,75@4.75 for fair to choice

native steers. A good many Texans were left over.

CATTLE SALES. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.

14. 1, 712 \$5. 20
13. 1, 250 \$3.65
29. 1, 603 5.20
36. 1, 155 3.85
36. 1, 495 5.00
80 Texas. 948 3.05
31. 1, 495 4.80
228 Texas. 948 3.05
31. 1, 495 4.75
31. 1, 495 4.75
32. 13 slockrs 933 3.00
49. 1, 350 4.75
36. 1, 358 4.674
37. 17. 1, 249 4.60
22 Texas. 924
30. 275
31. 1, 318 4.70
140 Texas. 809 2.70
33. 1, 318 4.70
140 Texas. 831 2.70
17. 1, 249 4.60
22 Texas. 784 2.75
16. 1, 336 4.50
285 Texas. 890 2.65
17. 1, 276 4.50
145 Texas. 875 2.60
17. 1, 230 4.50
18. 1, 311 4.40
21 Texas. 807 2.55
33. 1, 264 4.35
26 Texas. 807 2.55
33. 1, 264 4.35
26 Texas. 707 2.50
17. 1, 270 4.35
24 Texas. 744 2.40
31. 1, 270 4.35
24 Texas. 744 2.40

18. 1, 311 4.40 21 Texas. 707 2.50
17 1.270 4.35 24 Texas. 707 2.50
17 1.270 4.35 24 Texas. 707 2.50
20 1.133 4.25 23 Texas. 800 2.35
20 1.145 4.20 55 Texas. 726 2.35
18. 1, 163 4.15 21 Texas. 803 2.35
18. 1, 163 4.15 21 Texas. 813 2.30
20 995 4.00 25 Texas. 679 2.30
17 1.340 4.00 21 Texas. 963 2.35
10 calves. 167 3.75 9 Tx.cws 772 2.00
17 1.340 4.00 21 Texas. 963 2.35
10 calves. 167 3.75 9 Tx.cws 772 2.00
17 1.340 4.00 21 Texas. 963 2.35
10 calves. 167 3.75 1 Tx.bull, 130 1.75
18 1, 195 3.87%
HOGS-Received during Sunday and Monday, 10, 500; same time last week. 7.312; total last week, 74, 414. There was a better feeling in the market vesterdsy. Local cutters did not take hold with much zeal, but there was a good shipping demand for bacon and heavy grades. and in those descriptions there was an advance of 56 10c, light weights showing the improvement the most. Heavy packing lors did not share in the advance, though they were firmer in sympathy. Tradingwas at \$3.85 (24.00 for common to best bacon hogs, at \$3.35 (26.50 for heavy packers, and at \$2.75 (26.35). All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for pigzy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 169 ... 171 \$4.00 29 ... 315 \$3.75 46 ... 192 4.00 58 ... 270 3.72\footnote{Av. 192 4.00 97 ... 317 3.50 60 191 4.00 41 ... 240 3.50 84 ... 190 4.00 65 ... 263 3.60 80 188 4.00 40 ... 269 3.65 97 ... 190 4.00 29 ... 273 3.65 50 190 4.00 127 ... 292 3.65 29 180 4.00 33 280 3.60 29 ... 273 3.65 31 ... 283 3.55 41 ... 295 3.85 31 ... 283 3.55 67 ... 214 3.95 38 ... 268 3.55 41 ... 203 3.95 28 ... 305 3.55 41 ... 203 3.95 28 ... 305 3.55 41 ... 203 3.95 28 ... 305 3.55 41 ... 203 3.95 28 ... 305 3.55 41 ... 203 3.95 28 ... 305 3.55 41 ... 233 3.95 24 ... 312 3.50 41 ... 213 3.95 24 ... 312 3.50 41 ... 213 3.95 24 ... 312 3.50 27 ... 180 3.90 47 ... 255 3.50 24 ... 286 3.90 32 ... 299 3.50 27 ... 180 3.90 47 ... 255 3.50 24 ... 286 3.80 3.85 32 ... 269 3.45 24 ... 349 3.85 32 ... 269 3.45 102 ... 274 3.85 65 1.50 3.45 47 ... 202 3.85 31 ... 289 3.55 24 ... 349 3.85 32 ... 269 3.45 102 ... 274 3.85 65 1.50 3.45 47 ... 202 3.85 81 ... 289 3.50 26 ... 256 3.80 102 ... 260 3.45 123 ... 181 3.80 33 ... 255 3.30 SHEEP—Received, 106 bead. The market was inactive, owing to a lack of stock, We quote increase and the subject of stock was inactive, owing to a lack of stock, We quote

SHEEP-Received, 106 head. The market was inactive, owing to a lack of stock. We quote prices steady at \$2.25@4.75 per 100 hs for inferior to extra.

LUMBER.

Sales include 200,000 ft dry, chiefly Muskegon boards, at \$8.12%, and 100,000 lath at \$1.15. Also 200,000 ft good green mill run strips and

Also 200,000 ff good green mill run strips and boards at \$12.00.

The yard dealers report a continued good trade, the shipments being large, and a steady set of prices for dry stuff and the best grades of dimension. It is understood that the forthcoming statement will show much smaller stocks than many statement for Wellowing it as occess than many

Fencing, No. 1....
Fencing, No. 2....
Green, inch, common......
Common boards, dry.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following Board of Trade: Board of Trade: Liverroot, July 14—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9=@ @10s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9=@9s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 6d; white, 8s 10d@9s 6d; club. 9s 4d@ 9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d@4s 3d. Pork, 46s 6d. Lard,

9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d@4s 3d. Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 3ls 9d.

Liventool, July 14—1 p. m.—Special—Flour—Extra State, 1ls 8d. Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring, 8s: No. 2 do, 8s 10d. Corn firmer; 4s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in fair demand for the United Kingdom and in moderate demand for the Continent. Country markets higher. Pork—Western P. M., 48s. Lard quiet, little desire to buy, 3ls 9d. Bacon dull; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, July 14.—Liverpool—Wheat a shade dearer; No. 3 spring, 8s; No. 2 do, 8s 10d. Corn firmer. Mark Lane—Wheat is per quarter dearer; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes of meat—English generally 1s to 2s dearer; French generally 1 franc dearer. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 25,000@30,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

past week, 25, 000@30, 000 qrs.

Special Diagnock to The Tribuna.

Livenroot, July 14—11:30 a. m.—Floure—No.
1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s.

Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s;

Spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white,
No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d;
No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 3d; No. 2,

No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 3d; No. 2, 4s 2d.

Phovestons—Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 31s 9d.

Liverpool., July 14.—Corron—Moderate demand; freely supplied at 6% 2d 15-16d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,500.

Phovisions—Lard—American, 31s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 9d.

ANTWERP, July 14. - PETROLEUM-17%d. NEW YORK.

Special Depatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, July 14.—GRAIK—Wheat dealers duced and less urgent offerings, and an active in-quiry, largely on speculative account, though in good part also for shipment; No. 2 red was the prominent feature, particularly for forward; spring wheat grades were held at an advance of 1 @2c a bu and not offered freely; 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring reported at \$1.12, with rumors of further extensive transactions in this grade.

this grade.

Provisions—Hog products freely offered at easier prices, without leading to much activity; mess in light demand for early delivery at lower figures; quoted at \$9.50@9.60 for new ordinary brands; other kinds nominal; sales, 925 bris new mass at \$9.50@9.60; for forward delivery, sparingly sought after, and 20c lower; Jul. tion quoted at \$9.25; July at \$9.30@9.40; September at \$9.30@9.45; October at \$9.40@9.50. Cutmeats steady on a restricted movement. Bacon held firmly, though quiet, with short clear quoted at \$5.25 and long clear at \$3.15. Western steam fairly active for early delivery at lower prices; sales reported of 1,255 tcs at \$0.15@0.20; for forward delivery in less demand at a reduction of 7%c per 100 lbs; July option closing at \$6.124@0.15; August at \$6.15; September at \$6.22%; October at \$8.25@6.27%; year option at

ary, 10.93c; February, 11.00c; March, 11.10c. FLOUR-Firm; receipts, 23,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3.75@4:15; common to good extra, \$4.20@4.60; good to choice, \$4.65@6.50; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.15@6.00; St. Lonis, \$4.10@8.50; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@7.75.
GRAIN-Wheat stendy; receipts, 243,000 bu; No. 4 spring, 97c; No. 3 do, 99c@\$1.00; No. 2 do, \$1.10; ungraded do, \$1.10; ungraded winter red, \$1.05@1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.194@1.204; No. 2 amber, \$1.184@1.174; No. 1 do, \$1.1746@

do, \$1.10; ungraded do, \$1.10; ungraded winter red, \$1.05@1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.19%@1.20%; No. 2 amber, \$1.16%@1.174; No. 1 do, \$1.174@1.18%; No. 2 red, first haif of August; No. 2 red July, \$1.17. Oats quiet but steady. Rye firm; Western, 63c, Barley dull and, nominal. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 42,000 bu; ungraded, 43@45%c; yellow, 51%c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 2 July, 45%c told; 45%c asked; August, 45%c bid; 45%c asked; September, 48%c bid; 47%c asked; Oats-Moderate trade; receipts, 37,000 bu; mixed Western, 39@41c; white Western, 40%43e.

HAY-Nominally unchanged.
BOrs-Demand fair and market firm; yearlings, 3@5c.
GROCKHUSS-Coffee-Demand fair and market firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 6%@8%c.
Molasses quiet but steady.
Periodum-Vinited, 70@71%c; crude, 5@5%c; redued, 6%c.
TALLOW-Steady and unchanged.
RESIN-Quiet and unchanged.
TURPENTINE-Quiet at 27%c.
EGGS-Firmer; Western, 10@11%c.
PROVISIONS-POrk-Market dull; new mess, \$9.50
@9.60. Beef steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 5%; short do, \$5.35. Lard-Very moditade; prime steam, \$6.10@6.20.
BUTTER-Steadier; Western, 7@15%c.
CHESS-Quiet but firm; Western, 3@6c.
WHISKY-Steady at \$1.07.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Corron—Quiet at 12%e.
Flour—Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Active; red and amber, 90%
98c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; red and amber, 43c; mixed, 39c. Oats higher; white, 37c; mixed, 34c. Rve firmer at 55c.
HAY—Steady at \$12.00%15.00.
Paovisions—Pork quiet at \$10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce. 7%c; do kez, 8%c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, \$3.02%6.3, 75; clear ri., \$4.02%4.75; clear, 54.7%61.87% for loose. Racon quiet; enoughers, \$3.02%61.87% for loose. Racon quiet; enoughers, \$5.00%4.12%; clear rib. \$5.12%65.25; clear, \$5.02% for loose. Hams—Surar-cured, 10%11c.
Whisky—Market dull at \$1.04. LOUISVILLE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

vania, 40@42c. Rye steady and quiet; good to prime, 58@60c. HAY-Scarce and firm; prime Pennsylvania, \$15.00@16.00.

\$15.00016.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Mess pork, \$10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders. 4c; clear rib sides, 5c; packed, 4½@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Refined in tierces, 7c.

BOTTER—Light receipts and steady for choice at 10@12c. BUTTER—Light receipts and steady for choice at 10@12c.

EGGS—Quiet; about steady and fresh at 10@11c.
PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 6%c; crude, 5%@5%c.

COPEE—Very firm; Ric cargoes, 11%@14%c.
WHISKX—Steady and firm at \$1.08.
FEREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam steady and active for grain. Cotton, 5-32d; flour, 2s; grain, 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,774 bris; wheat, 180,060 bu, of which 73,000 bu is new wheat; corn, 97,700 bu; cats, 3,006 bu.
SELPMENTS—Wheat, 101,800 bu; corn, 166,700 SALES-Wheat, 350,000 bu; corn, 330,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA. July 14.—Floors—Sluggish; demand limited; Minnesots extra family, \$4.75; medium to choice, \$5.00@5.25; Indiana do, good, \$5.50; winter wheat patent, \$5.75@6.25; Minnesots patent process, \$6.75. Rye flour unchanged.

ORALIS—Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.13. Corn very strong; rejected on track and in grain depot, 47@48c; steamer do, 48c; sali mixed do, 48d/de; yellow Western do, 50c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 37@38c; white do, 384/d39c.

Provisions—Market dull. Prime mess boef, \$12.00. Hams—Smoked, \$10.50@11.50; pickled, \$8.374/@9.50. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery extra, 16@17c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 11@13c.

Eags—Steady; Western, 10@11c.

CHESSE—Stronger; creamery extra, 54/@64/c.

PRINGLUE—Market dull; crude, 6c; refined, 64/c.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, July 14.—Grain—Wheat strong; No. 3 white Wabash, new \$1.03%; extra, white Michigan, \$1.11; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.10; July, \$1.04%; August, \$1.02%; No. 2 do, \$1.04; No. 2 red win-August, \$1.02\%; No. 2 do, \$1.04; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.10; July, \$1.05; August and September, \$1.09\%; new, spot, \$1.07; No. 3 red, \$1.03; rejected Wabash, 80c; new, 95c; Western amber, new, \$1.05\%. Corn steady; high mixed 39\%c; No. 2, July, 38\%c; August, 39\%c; September, 39\%c; rejected, 38\%c; Oats firm; Michigan, 34\%c bid.

Closed—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, July, \$1.06 bid; August, \$1.03; No. 3 red, \$1.03\%; No. 2 white Michigan, \$1.02; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, \$1.08\%; Western amber, July, \$1.05. Corn inactive. Oats steady; white, 35c.

Recripts—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 71,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

held firmly, though quiet, with short clear quoted at \$5.25 and long clear at \$5.15. Western steam fairly active for early delivery at lower prices; sales reported of 1,255 tes at \$3.15@6.20; for forward delivery in less demand at a reduction of 7½c per 100 lbs; July option closing at \$6.12½@6.15; August at \$6.15; September at \$0.22½; October at \$0.25@6.27½; year option at \$6.12½; December at \$6.20.

SUGARS-Raw in less request, but quoted strong at 0½@6½c for fair to good refining Cuba.

WHISKY-A very dull market; quoted at \$1.07½ asked, and \$1.03½ bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton—Quiet at 12½@6: No. 2 white, 42½@48c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 41@42c. Rye nominally unchanged. RECENTE-Flour, 3,600 bris; corn, 50,000 bu. Shifments-Flour, 1,100 bris; corn, 1,000 bu. Shifments-Flour, 1,10

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and declined &c;
closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.07½; No.
2, \$1.01; July, \$1.00; August, 90%c; September,
97%c; No. 3, 89c; No. 4, 81½c; rejected, 75%c.
Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher;
No. 2, 36%c. Oats in good demand, but at lower
rates; No. 2, 31%c. Bye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 53c. Bariey steady; No. 2 spring.
67c.

67c.
Provisions—Quiet, but steady; mess pork quiet at \$8.75 cash. Lard—Prime steam, \$5.87.
Hoss—Inactive and firmer at \$3.60@3.80.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6.000 bris; wheat, 33.000 bu.
ShipMents—Flour, 4.500 bris; wheat, 50,000 bu.
Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 234c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.. July 14.—Grain—Wheat firm and in good demand; sales of 9,600 bu No. 2 Duinth on private terms and 3,200 bu No. 1 Duinth at \$1.13. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales 27,500 bu at 41c for high mixed; 40%c for No. 2 mixed Western, and 30c by sample. Oats quiet; sales, 5,000 bn; No. 2 Toiedo, 37c. Rye—No. 2 Milwankee held at 50c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—5c for wheat and 4%c for corn. RAIL FREIGHTS—Nominally same as canal rates.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, \$1.03; July. \$1.01@1.02%; August. \$1.00. Corn firm at 36%c. Oats steady at 30@32c.
PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lara, 6c. Hama, 8%@9c.
Lara, 6c. Hama, 8%@9c.
Lara, 6c. Hama, 8%@9c.
Shipments, 2,400.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

GRAIN-Wheat steady; extra, \$1.12 asked; No.1

white, \$1.09%; July, \$1.09%; August, \$1.05%

bid; September, \$1.05%; milling No.1, \$1.08

asked; amber, new, July, \$1.05 bid,

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 2,195 bu.

BEIPMENTS-Nobe.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispata to The Tribuna.

Karsas City, Mo., July 14.—Grain—The Price Current reports wheat receipts, 25, 748 bu: shipments, 17, 946 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 95c; July, 96c; No. 3 cash, 91c; July, 99c. Corn, reciepts, 7, 358 bu: shipments, 10, 469 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 30c; July, occ.

OSWEGO.
Oswego, July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1
white Michigan, \$1.18. Corn nominally unchanged.

tained, and a very hopeful feeling prevails in trade-coron goods firm and unchanged; prints a tride more active; Cocheo dark range prints opened at 7c; mch's wear of woolens singuish and steady; foreign goods quiet

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, C., July 14. — PETROLEUM—Standy: standard white, 110 test, 64c.

PITTEBURG, Pa., July 14. — PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 76%c at Parker's for shipment; resned, 6%c. Philadelphis delivery.

OIL CITY. Pa., July 14. — PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with 70%c bid, advanced to 71%c, declined to 70c. at which price it closed; shipments, 85,000 bris, averaging 40,000; transactions, 376,000.

COTTON. New ORLEANS, July 14.—Corres—Quiet; middling, 11%c; lew do. 11%c; net receipts, 115 bales; gross receipts, 115 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 17,722 bales.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits Turpen-

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

FINE-Inactive at 2614c.

PRILATERIEM, July 18—Porum—Singrish; demedium to choice, 35, 100, 55; Indiana do, prodecided to choice, 35, 100, 35; Indiana do, prodecided to choice, 35, 35; Indiana do, prodecided to choice, 35, 35; Indiana do, prodecided to choice, 35, 35; Indiana do, 35; Indiana do, 3

to inspection by the Post Office authorities. No articles, other than letters and postal cards, can be returned to the seeders on request; nor forwarded to other offices, unless again fully prepaid, in case the persons addressed have removed; nor can they be advertised; but if found undeliverable or usualled for, they will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Mail-matter of the third and fourth classes is not assorted and put up with, or in the same manner as, letters, being placed loose in canvas sacks and not in locked pouches; and, of course, whenever it is necessary, on account of unusual accumulation of mail matter or for other reasons, to give preference in dispatch, it is always accorded to letter mail.

An Experiment in Opium-Smoking.

London Telegroph.

Opium-smoking, it seems, falls far sbort, after all, of those many delights which it is popularly supposed to afford. One hierr Maclay, in the course of a stay at Hong Kong, has made an experiment upon his own body which should be considered pretty conclusive. After fasting eighteen hours, he smoked twenty-seven pipes, holding in all 107 grains of the opium used by the Chipese. It is interesting to know that after the third pipe he ceased to feel hungry, that the fifth left him unable to walk about comfortably, the seventh brought his pulse down from eighty to seventy, the twelfth caused singing in the ears, and the thirteenth a hearty fit of laughter. Twenty-five pines affected his hearing, but within an hour after the trial, which had only lasted about 160 minutes, he was able to walk home and go to bed, where he slept so soundly as to wake un fairly fresh and hungry next morning. The point especially to be noted is that during the whole experiment be had no dreams or hallucinations of any sort whatever. Opium-smoking is accordingly a failure in this respect. It does not even equal the study of politics as a producer of illusions.

Old Hickory's Way.

Hartford Poss.

Long years after the capture of Stony Point, when Andrew Jackson was President, a visitor at the White House remarked that the Postmaster in his town (who "held over") was an enemy to the President,—had even been heard to call him a "accoundrel,"—and urged the removal of the ill-mannered officer. "What sort of a person is he?" inquired the President. The visitor admitted that the Postmaster was an aged and honorable man, and incidentally remarked that he was one of the survivors of the battle of Stony Point. "What!" said the President, rising from his chair, "was he really with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point?" "He certainly was," replied the visitor. "Well, then," said Old Hickory, "by the Eternal! he has a perfect right to call me a scoundrel every day in the week, and to be Postmaster during his natural life."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dablin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from M. Y., every Thursday, First Cabin, 800
to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
840. Steerage, \$28.

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New York German Lendon Paris.

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RATES OF PASSAGE—From Ver York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first eatin, \$100, second eatin, \$600, seconds, \$200, DEVONIA, July 10, 4p m ANCHUSIA, Aug. 2, 4p m BOLIVIA, July 20, 11 am ETHIOPIA, Aug. 2, 40 m BOLIVIA, July 20, 11 am ANCHUSIA, Aug. 2, 10 p m New York to London direct.

CALLY ETA_July 20,11 am | ALSATIA, Aug. 2, 10 am Cabins \$55 to \$50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Secretal, 25.

HENDERSON SHOTHERS, 50 Washington. 4.

WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-pany solice, 48 South Clark-41. Al-FRED LAGERGHEN, Gen'l Western Agont. EF Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

SAILBOAD TIRE TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and in the depota.

10:30 a m 3:40 p m Pullman Hotel Cara are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Buffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 96:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. — Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. — Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Tickes Offices, 50 Clark-st. and at depots.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16 wheel Pacific Express. THICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Pot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

7:50 am 7:05 pm 10:30 am 3:40 pm 10:30 am 3:40 pm 10:30 am 3:40 pm 10:00 pm 10:20 am 10:00 pm 6:20 am 7:40 am 7:45 am 12:20 pm 9:10 am 4:15 pm 1:30 pm 6:15 am 4:40 pm cavenworth & Atchison Expressight Express

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIE, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Dridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 69 South Chart-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... *12:35 9 m * 3:30 9 m Kansas City Night Stores... *9:00 0 m * 7:00 8 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... *9:00 a m * 7:55 9 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 a m * 7:55 9 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 a m * 7:55 9 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 m * 7:55 0 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 m * 7:55 0 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 0 m * 7:55 0 m St. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... \$9:00 0 m * 7:55 0 m Strater, Lacos, Washingt Ex. \$1:00 0 m * 7:75 9 m Strater, Lacos, Washingt Ex. \$1:23 9 m * 3:00 9 m Joliet & Dwight Accommodation *5:00 9 m * 9:10 s m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY gnion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

| Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Spocial (Sundaya).

wisconain & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha shrough Day
Express.

Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex
press (Coonomowor Saturdaya.

Libertyville Accommodation.

St. Paul & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevas Point, and Ahland through Night Express...

9:00 pm | 90:00 pm |

9:00 pm | 4:00 pm |

9:00 pm | 5:00 pm | All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaGrosse, and Winora

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD. ot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive | St. Louis & Texas Express | 6:30 a m | 6:45 p s | St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | 6:50 p m | 6:30 a m | 6:45 p s | 6:50 a m | 6:50 a Dubuque & Sioux City Expres ... *10:00 a m * 3:20 p m Dubuque & Sioux City Expres ... * 9:30 p m * 6:35 a m Tolono Passenger. * 4:30 p m * 6:30 a m

MICHIGAN CHNTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-accord-stTicket Office, 67 Clark-st, southeast corner of Ran.
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Falmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a m • 6:50 p m Day Express. 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m Kalamazoo Accommodation. • 4:00 p m • 10:30 a m Atlantic Express (daliv). 5:15 p m | 9:00 a m Night Express. 9:10 pm | 9:7:20 a m

PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sia. Ticket Offices, e5 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive.

PALITMORE & OHIO.
Depota Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, SS Clark-st., Falmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Cituton and Carroll-sta., West Side.
| Leave. | Arrive.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnasi. Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a.m. \$200 p.m.
Night Express. 4 8:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m. OHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAR:
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The Construction Policy of the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Another Through Railroad Line Between Chicago and the Atlantic Seaboard.

New York Aldermen and the Elevated Roads-From New York to Chicago for One Dollar.

To the Editor of The Tribune. NEW YORK, July 10.—I called on Mr. Julius adsworth, the Vice-President of the Chicago, ilwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, yesterday, and

owed him this paragraph: showed him this paragraph:

Iowa papers say that the recent order of the Chrcago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad Company to
stop further work on the Black Hills extension of
that road, and the acquisition of the Western Union
under a lease of 999 years, indicate the determination to pash the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul in
the direction of Kansas City from Cedar Rapids.

"Is the St. Paul Railroad really looking

towards a Kansas City connection?" I asked. Mr. Wadsworth said: "No. The St. Paul Road will never seek a St. Louis or Kansas City

connection. Our interests all lie in the West and Northwest." "Have you stopped building west towards a Black Hills?" I asked.

"No. We came to an Indian reservation in Dakots, and had to stop temporarily. As soon as the Government gives us the authority, we shall go on building, and will not stop till we reach the Black Hills. We shall soon have the auhe St. Paul reaches the Black Hills, it will upoubtedly go on farther. In fact, there is no eason why the St. Paul shall not go on across the Continent. The strip of country between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific is 500 miles wide. It will soon need another road. The St. Paul will build west as fast and as far

s it will pay to build." "Do you look for continued increasing freights on the St. Paul Road?"

"Certainly. Ours is a wheat-road. We run through the wheat-belt. There can be no thrinkage in wheat-freights. Wheat is always thipped in bulk. Not so with corn. Corn is hrunk into meat. Twenty pounds of corn are ut into a pound of pork or beef. As a cornntry gets older, it feeds more corn, and crease; but, as a wheat-country gets der, the freights keep on increasing, 2 1,700 barrels of flour every day direct to it would make about 100 barrels. No. sir," continued Mr. Wadsworth, "the wheat-roads will always increase in freights, while the cornroads will decrease."

ANOTHER THROUGH LINE TO CHICAGO.

The New York newspapers do not get at the true inwardness? of the new railroad-bridge o be built across Niagara River. It has been he erowning ambition of Mr. Samuel Sloan, he President and owner of the Delaware, Lacknnia & Western Railroad, to have a Chicago nection. The Delaware, Lackawanna & stern now runs from New York to Utica, ne, and Syracuse. A year ago Mr. Sloan be-ne President of the Rome, Watertown & a Lake Champlain, to Lewiston, on the Ninga-River. The Rome, Watertown & Ogdens-arg also has branches to Rome. Utica, and ise, where it joins the Delaware, Lackanous road from New York to the Niagara tinuous road from New York to the Niagara er for a long time; but there, at river, Vanderbilt, cut him off from hleago connection. Two years ago Mr. Sloan President of the Michigan Central; and for cell he used to run his freight from New the to Lewiston, then over the Grand Truak Great Western to Detroit, and from thence of Chicago over the Michigan Central. Mr. mderbilt saw this, and ran Sloan out of the esidency of the Michigan Central,—thus eftively cutting him off from Chicago. Now Sloan and the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada have formed a combination to

build a suspension bridge, 300 feet long, over the Niagara River at Lewiston. This will give Mr. Sloan a connection, over the Great Western of Canada, with Detroit and Port Sarnia, from which last point he can go into Chicago over the Grand Trunk. This bridge, to be Immediately built across the Niagara River, gives Chicago another through-line outlet to New York, over the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Rome. Watertown & Ogdensburg, and the Delaware, Lackawanoa & Western Rail-aroads; and connecting with Albany, Ogdensburg, and all points in New England, via Rouse's Point and the Vermont Central. In a word, Chicago, in less than six months, can ship to New York or Boston over a new through line, which will be entirely independent of the Frie, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, or Pennsylvania Roads.

ennsylvania Roads.
The new combination has already sent the ock of the Rome. Watertown & Ogdensburg alroad from 27 up to 60 in the Stock-Ex-

The New York Aldermen are in a good deal anch a fix as were the Illinois legislators last winter when they got all ready to make a large sum of money out of Mr. Pullman. The three Elevated Roads, now consolidated into one Company, run from the Battery, up both sides of Central Park, to Harlem River. They are carrying over 100,000 passengers daily, and the stock is away up. The Metropolitan Railroad Company find that the city has given them for nothing a franchise really worth millions of dollars. Vanderbilt sees what a splendid plum the stock is away up. The Metropolitan Railroad Company find that the city has given them for nothing a franchise really worth millions of dollars. Vanderbilt sees what a splendid plum the city has given sway, and now he wants the city to give him the franchise to build an Elevated Road through the centre of the island, from the Battery to the Grand Central Depot. "There's millions" in this road. The Elevated Railroad Commissioners have reported favorably on Vanderbilt's scheme, and now it is before the Aldermen to pass or kill it. On one side is Vanderbilt, with \$60,000,00; and on the other, opposed to the new road, is the Metropolitan Railroad, worth \$10,000.00. No Alderman were ever placed in such a trying situation before,—for they stand between two big piles of money, ready to bribe them either way. Nothing now but a press acting as fearlessly as did The Tribuss on Springheld last winter can stop the bribery and corruption in sight.

sight.

It is certain that the off Tweed Aldermen would now get rich; but our present Aldermen are made of better stuff, and have profited by Tweed's death. Yesterday there was a great row among the Aldermen, each side accusing the other of bribery; but, during the squabble, it is safe to say that neither side really received

it is safe to say that heither side really received any money.

When some one asked an old ex-Alderman, George Kraus, who got rich during Tweed's administration, if he ever heard of the old Aldermen refusing to make money out of a job, he answered:

"Why, bless your innocent coul, no. We were true representatives of the people,—butchers igger-beer dealers, horseshoers, and mery rears." There were no leg-biting and piecesting statement in the Board then. We were solid men, sixteen ounces to the pound, every one of us."

"How did your diamonds compare with those

Oh! our diamonds were much larger," the r-Alderman replied, "and none of them were of color. You'll find a great deal of paste in the present Board, and paste atones in brass ting at that."

Roberts and Tommy Sheils are paste?" the reporter asked.

"Well, if they're not paste they'd ought to be," Mr. Kraus replied. "All jewels ought to correspond with the men who wear them."

"What was the difference in intellect between rour Board and this one?"

"Well, said the Alderman, after a pause, this Board has bigger feet and smaller heads han our Board. There is more on the shelf han there used to be. They can take more and ralk farther for it than we could. We legisted for the people; and they legislate for the oys, and are in with emerery time. Why, when was in the Board, we never had any dog-pounds. To industrious German citizen was robbed of I to keep his poodle alive. Nobody had the prophobia, and there were no mad dogs. But, ist as soon as the people ran in a new Board, is streets were filled with mad dogs, and every iderman owned a dog-catcher. Things have sen humming ever since, and the weather grows other every summer. There's honey in the ty-Hall, and the bees are buzzing for it. Sat's what's the trouble."

FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO FOR \$1. The question of reducing the fars on the Elevated Kaliroad in New York from 10 cents to 5 cents has led to the discussion among railroadmen of the question, "How cheap can a passenger be carried by steam over any railroad?"

Yesterday, while in conversation with the President of one of the largest trunk-lines, I asked him this question:

"How cheap can you carry passengers on your road, and make money, provided you have plenty of passengers?"

plenty of passengers ?"
"Well." he said, "that depends. If there

plenty of passengers?"

"Well." he said, "that depends. If there were enough passengers to carry, we could take passengers over our road and the Lake-Shore to Chicago for \$2 a head, and make money."

"From New York to Chicago for \$2 and make money! How could you do it?" I asked.

"Well, we could take them in good passenger-cars, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and make money."

"How do you figure it?"

"Why, we can carry a man weighing 150 pounds as cheaply as we can carry a hog weighing 400 pounds, can't we?"

"Yes," I said, "I should think you could."

"Well, we would be glad of the chance to get \$100 a car for carrying hogs. Sixty hogs fill a car, and weigh twelve tons. Now, if we can make money carrying twelve tons of hogs for \$100, don't you think we could make money carrying fitry passengers, weighing four tons, for the same money! We often carry hogs from Chicago to New York for \$1 a piece; and feed them on the way, too. Yes, we have to load hogs, and unload them twice, and feed them, and transport their keepers from Chicago to New York for \$1 a piece; and feed them, and transport their keepers from Chicago to New York for \$1 a piece provided we can carry a full train of twenty cars, fifty passengers to the car."

"Then the fare between Chicago and New

can carry a full train of twenty cars, nity passengers to the car."

"Then the fare between Chicago and New York is twenty times too high, is it?" I asked.

"No, not so much as that; but within twenty years you will see passengers taken to Chicago for \$5. All we want is sufficient passengers to fill a train. The Elevated Roads, which carry 100,000 persons a day, can carry them for three cents easily. Why, we carry passengers now from New York to Chicago at two cents per mile, with baggage, and small trains at that. The Elevated Roads can carry passengers at half a cent a mile, and get rich. Three cents is enough for a fare on the Elevated Railroads; and \$5 from New York to Chicago is enough, if we could run larger and slower trains."

VANDERBILT ON THE HOG QUESTION. I met Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday, and asked him how cheap he could carry hogs from New York to Chicago. "Human hogs, d'you mean?" he asked quiz-

zicaliv.

"No,—porkers."

"Not goin' yourself, then?"

"No."

"Woll, \$1 apiece. But what are you driv-"Well, \$1 apiece. But what are you driving at?"

"Well, I'm thinking that, if you can take a hog to Chicago, and load and feed him on the way, you can take a man at the same price."

"Now," said Vanderbilt, "you can't come that on me. I know what you're coming to. You want to charter a car for hogs, advertise for 'em, and, as about every third man is a hog, why, you want 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' by taking 'em over to Chicago. No, sir,—I won't lend my railroad for any such nefarious project"; and then the young Commodore drove off up the road, behind "Sweepstakes" and "Small Hopes."

ELI PERKINS.

TEXAS.

Southern Opposition to Free Schools—How Gov. Roberts Opposes Education, the State Credit, and Law and Order.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Austin, Tex., July 4.—The Legislature of this State is now in special session, having been called together by the Governor to legislate particularly upon subjects in regard to which he and the Legislature were unable to agree at the regular session, which adjourned in April last. The permanency of the free common schools of the State has been depending upon the results of the struggle. The friends of public education in Texas have had many difficulties to contend with. Though a policy favorable to free schools was inaugurated early in the history of the State, mainly through the efforts o Northern pioneers, by which a vast portion of the public domain has been set aside for educational purposes, yet there has at all times existed in the minds of a majority of the Southvof Canada have formed a combination to d a suspension bridge, 300 feet long, over They class them with purely charitable institutions, and feel that all money given for their support is in the nature of almsgiving. The spirit of caste born of society here before

the War fights unrelentingly the equalizing orces of universal education. The typical Southern parent resolts at the idea of sending the law with those attended by negro children. Many would prefer to have their offspring grow up in ignorance rather than sacrifice their false deas. This prejudice leads many of the newspapers to declare that education breeds crime, and to allude to public school-teachers as but and to allude to public school-teachers as but little else than tramps. And this shoddy sentiment impels legislators to rise in their seats and execrate public education as a "public cerse"! The present Constitution provides that a sum not more than one-fourth of the general revenue shall be devoted to the support of schools. This clause would never have been 'neerted had it not been thought necessary in order to attract Northern immigration. It was left optional with the Legislature to decide what proportion of the general revenue should be appropriated, except that it should not exceed one-fourth.

The Fifteenth Legislature was the first one

portion of the general revenue should be appropriated, except that it should not exceed one-fourth.

The Fifteenth Legislature was the first one held under the new Constitution of 1876. It appropriated the entire one-fourth; and, at the regular session of the present one (the sixteenth), the same amount was appropriated, but not without bitter opposition. This amount was insufficient to support the schools efficiently; but it was all that the Constitution permitted. But even this sum was deemed too much by Gov. Roberts, and he vetoed the item,—giving as his pitiable excuse that the great State of Texas could not afford to set aside any particular amount for the support of schools, and at the same time maintain the State Government. He magnanimously said, however, that, if anything were left after everything else had been attended to, it might be given to the schoolmasters,—placing them on a par with mendicants.

In the same message he vetoed the items appropriating money to pay the interest on the State debt. Perhaps he thought this was foolish extravagance, too, and that the honor of the State was too costly at the price. Whatever his reasons were, the public has been unable to learn, as the veto created such universal surprise and amazement that the Governor must have seen there was no excuse for his idiotic acts, and so has offered none. He imperiled the credit of the State for no pardonable purpose; and it has only been saved by the Legislature giving him another chance to sign the same interest-appropriation he vetoed.

But, if the Legislature has maintained its former position in regard to the interest, it has, nevertheless, receded from that occupied by it in respect to achools. Many members who voted for the appropriation at the regular session found, when they mingled among their constituents, a strong sentiment prevailing in support of the Governor. The result is that, in obedience to that sentiment, they are now upholding him and studying themselves on the record. The Governor undoubtedly has a major

the State.

A mere trifle will be appropriated, and the schools will languish and die out. Public education will receive a blow that, taking into consideration the hostility of a majority of the people, it will be many years before it will begin to receive from.

recover from.

Immigration from the North, which was enormous a year ago, has ceased entirely; and the Western States are receiving those whom Texas cannot charm by its salubrious climate and rich soil, so long as it fails to furnish the educational facilities which civilization demands.

soil, so long as it fails to furnish the educational facilities which civilization demands.

As if Gov. Roberts thirsted for unpopularity, he has recently committed another act for which he finds few apologists. Owing greatly to the moise that has been made by newspapers outside of the Stata, people have resolved that it is about time to put a stop to bloodshed and crime. They are not disposed at present to permit unmerited mercy being extended to criminals, and it is for this reason that Roberts is being denounced on all hands.

The other day, two men were to have been executed at Houston,—one, Cowart, for murdering a man on his doorstep, in order to prevent him from testifying in a horse-stealing case against Cowart's brother; and the other, a negro, convicted of rape on a white woman. Both cases had been carried up to the Court of Appeals, and their sentences affirmed. It was universally felt that the convictions were just, and that outraged law demanded the

sacrifice. But, without the petition of either the Judge, jury, or the Prosecuting Attorney in the cases, or that of any one clase, except a few supposed to be opposed to capital punishment, the Governor commuted the sentences to imprisonment for life, indignation was expressed in all quarters of the State, and the people of Houston went fairly wild in their rage. They held a mass-meeting, and, among other resolutions, adopted one calling upon Roberts to resign; and the Grand Jury of the county, in session, bitterly denounced him, and declared that his action was disheartening to the friends of law and order. The press of the State, almost without exception, disapprove the act, and many of them declare that, while they support him in his crusade against the schools, they are not prepared to indorse such acts as this.

The many murderers now in the jails who de-serve hanging have no doubt been inspired with fresh hope by this exercise of Executive elem-

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Suspension vs. Elevation To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 14.—Have our engineers studie orthought that a suspension railway as against the elevated (speaking mechanically) is more feasible than the plan they are now following! It is presumed that Mr. Philpot and others that hold the charter will have the best thoughts and efforts of inventors.

CHARLES L. REED.

Gone Out of the Business

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 12.—As my place of busin has been mentioned in your columns several times, I wish to say a few words to place myself right before the public. Some time since I was fined for allowing boys to play pool. Mayor Harrison remitted the fine, and I made up 'my mind to quit the saloon business. Just at this time I was rearrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Paxton, of the "Temperance Alliance," for selling liquor to minors. Having heard that the warrant was out, I went to Mr. Paxton and told him that I proposed giving up the saloon business, and asked him to drop the matter. I always supposed that the object Mr. Paxton aimed at was the suppression of the sale of liquor, and that when he prosecuted a man for selling liquor it was for that purpose; but I must have been mistaken, as he has done all in his power to push me to the wall. I was bound over to the Criminal Court, and Mr. Paxton says he will pash things to the full extent of the law. Now, it seems to me, as I think it will to all fair-minded citizens, that there is a good deal more persecution than prosecution in Mr. Paxton's way of doing business. In conclusion, I would say that I have not taken out a new license and am not selling any liquor, but have given up the business. Harrison remitted the fine, and I made up 'my

The Facts in the Case,

ave given up the business.

WILLIAM F. ESSEX,

No. 88 South Halsted street.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 14.—Among the militia notes in this morning's TRIBUNE I find an item which states that the application of the Captain of H Company, First Infantry, I. N. G., for the dis-charge of private H. P. Brown "for the good of ne service" was "forwarded approved." While I have the highest opinion of this officer as a drill-master, I must in justice to myself and my in your valuable paper to explain this matter. In the first place, I hold an honorable discharge In the first place, I hold an honorable discharge from the service of the State, and can only account for the above item by attributing it to the careless haste of the clerk at the general headquarters, who furnished the information to your paper. It is true that the Gaotain did apply for my dishonorable discharge, but his only pretext for so doing was a very sharp business-letter which I addressed to him as the civil head of the company, requesting the payment of a sum of money which I had loaned to the company in October, 1878. He could make no other charge against me, as I had never missed more than two drills nor been behind in my dues during my connection with the regiment. It is also true that I had the misforame to feel dissatisfied with some of the Captain's measures during last winter, but as this feeling was shared by at least two-thirds of the company, and was amicably compromised, I do not see why I should be selected for such severe and undeserved discipline. During the spring I was reduced to the ranks and treated in a manner evidently intended to humiliate me, but I had so many warm friends in the company that I preferred overlooking this to leaving the "boys." Finally I lost patience and concluded that, if I was to be forced to leave the company, I would prefer to have the debt canceled, and wrote the letter above referred to. This was used unsuccessfully as a pretext for disgracing me with a disbonorable discharge. Trusting that you will have the kindness to print this letter, as I intend enlisting in another company, I remain, yours respectfully. from the service of the State, and can only ac

this letter, as I intend consectfully, pany, I remain, yours respectfully, Hal P. Brown. Hyde Park and the New Rendering Com-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 14.—I notice an article in your Sunday edition concerning an ordinance intro-duced before the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park for the purpose of pronibiting the Michigan Central Railroad Company from transporting through that town anything in the directly at a new company recently formed called the Chicago Rendering and Drying Company. Since I first became a resident of this

called the Chicago Rendering and Drying Company. Since I first became a resident of this city, in 1865, I cannot remember a season that it has been free from the vile odors we are all but too familiar with, arising from the rendering of the waste from the numerous slaughterhouses at the Stock-Yards. We all know that our worthy neighbor, Hyde Park, has protested just as lond and long as ourselves, having been equally burdened with these almost unbearable stenches, a west breeze afflicting them with what a south one does for the West Side. The cry has always been: "Make such establishments leave the city, and force them out so far that the gases arising from their process of rendering shall not reach us.

Now here tomes a company who do voluntarily just what we ask, going twenty miles out of the city; have special cars that are airtight and will emit no smell whatever constructed for their business, transport their stuff at the dead of night, when it can be a nuisance to no one, and render it some twenty miles from the city, where Hyde Park and Chicago people can bid farewell to it forever. It seems, strangely enough, that they are immediately met with opposition, but I trust, as the President, Mr. Oakley, says, it is only a scheme set on foot by some rival company, and that the Trustees of Hyde Park will show such good sense as to place no obstacles in the way of anybody or anything that will take from under their own and our nostrils a portion, at least, of the horrible stenches that we have been treated to and will be obliged to bear until all kindred establishments are forced out of the city.

Hyde Park must remember that for any company to get out of the city it must pass somebody's door, and all that they or any other town can ask is that in doing so they offend none of the finer seuses or in any way injure the sanitary condition of their village. It must certainly be possible for the Michigan Central Railroad Company to build cars in such a manner as to avoid both, and it certainly seems that the least our

To the Editor of The Trimme. Evansion, July 12.—The gate flend is the evil, and by him is intrusted with the most del-

evil, and by sim is intrusted with the most dericate mission of terturing the nerves of the sick and defenseless.

The noise and bustle of the city are repugnant

fired in his honor.

He follows a crowd of young men out for an evening ramble, and the quick obedience to his powerful will is made manifest by each one giving the gate a kick, that is none the less vigorous for the anguished face and aching toes of his comrade in front who is paying his penalty

for deeds done in the flesh, while the gate swings like a mighty pendulum till the ratreating footstep is heard in the distance.

But neither youth nor manhood suffice to supply his malicionaness; even old ago must pay him a tribute of respect. He has been known to gain an ascendency over an otherwise honorable and courteous gentleman and induce him to go around propounding the query. "Why is Blank avenue like Heaven!" and when the victim out of respect for the age and integrity is Blank avenue like Heaven?" and when the victim out of respect for the age and integrity of the possessed man gives as an answer, "I don't know; why is it?" the aged gentleman goes off chuckling, and replies in the interest of that subtle flend,—the gate-flend, favorite imp of the arch-flend,—"Because the gates are always atg."

There is a gate that is not the subject of stale jokes, that is not swayed by young men, that is proof against the machinations of the small boy, and our only consolation is that over it the gate thend and his allies will be powerless. R. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Binghamton,, N. Y., July 12.—Your excellent commencement reports have sent the an-nual thrill to the graduate beart. But the absence of display type and bristling admiration marks must have fallen like cold drops upon the fluted white silk, satin, and lace of the elegant ady graduate as she tucks them sighfully away after the daze of an hour. "To what purpose is this elegant waste?" Well, never mind when the sesthetic and practical are so happily combined as they were at the Binghamton Ladies College last week. Out of seventeen graduates there were some rare "topics of the times."
"The Gravitation of Character,"by Miss Horton, of kansas, brought down nations, governments, religions, and characters to the middle of June last.

"Nibilism in Russia and New York," by a Russian young lady indicated a practical con-

religions, and characters to the middle of June last.

"Nibilism in Russia and New York," by a Russian young lady, indicated a practical and political turn of mind, well posted on ethical and Communistic Intrincates.

"The Judical Value of Gesture, Attitude, and Gait." by Miss Florence Thompson, of South Norwalk, Conn., would have given Judge and Jury a key to the merit of the average prisoner, and was, in fact, a recipe for weighing the demagogue and charlatan, and for getting the inside of things from the outside and the visible.

"After Graduating, What?" by Miss Sanger, of Brooklyn, told the history of the graduate from the yet unfolded diploma down.

"Will the Coming Man Go to Church?" fairly convulsed the large audience of 2,000 people, and made room for nods, and winks, and facial expression otherwise impossible in so great a crowd. The coming man would be a disbeliever in bankrupt church clubs, white chokers, black kids, paper sermons, long prayers, thirteenthlers, and petrified Sunday roast. He will prefer to do his swearing outside of the church, and will see that "grace before dinner is not asked by a tedious clerical in the shape of a belated prayer and a limpling benediction."

If commencement literature would eschew the dry-as-dust petrifactions of the ancient and classical, and come down a fittle nearer to the date of to-day's newspaper, who would dare to blame the curriculum for unfitting the student for business and for lifef But perhaps the noblest thing that can be said of any college can be said of the Bible College,—a distinct department of Binghamton College,—which has for its object gratuitous education and home for the daughters of deceased and disabled ministers and missionaries, and also those young ladies baving mission work in view whose circumstances forbid an extended preparation. We quote from the Bible College circular:

The Bible College, while affording a free home and college privileges to approved applicants, was not established as a charity, but as a standing announcement to

P. W. R. A GREAT SILVER-FIELD.

The Quartzite Group, or Needle Mountains

Ruined Cities, and Ancient Smelters—Immense Trout, and Mountain-Sheep—Big Men Swallowing Big San-Juan Mines. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEEDLE MOUNTAINS, San-Juan, Colo., July 8.—We arrived in this mining camp from Chi-cago after the usual adventures by mountain and valley, and have pitched our tents in a beautiful grove of spruce at the foot of a foam-ing torrent. The mountains around us are pop-ping and cracking under miners' blast like parks of lung-drunkenness that tempts one to shout.
If he recklessly goes further, however, and esbrings him to a short stop, as if the colic had be-

come seized of his "innards." But what bunting and fishing, and gathering of wild flowers, and gleaning of health, and wandering among ruins thousands of years old, this section and the near vicinity afford. On the Pinos, below us, we have seen and laid out on the grass veritable

TROUT OF SEVEN POUNDS WEIGHT! Two- and three-pounders are as common as bass in a Wisconsin take. Rocky-Mountain sheep can be sighted and chased any day; about catching, the least said the better. Black bear, cimamon, and an occasional grizzily can be found by any person who has lost one of the brutes. The antiquary may feast his soul by taking himself to the ruins of the prehistoric races, on the Animas, forty miles below, where two-, three-, and four-story stone houses, with great irrigating ditches, one or two vestiges of ore-smelters, and acres of broken pottery, mark towns of the long ago, which were larger than

A SKELETON with hands and feet bound in buckskin, the body swathed in rush mats, and a network of bark-cloth fastened at the throat, has lately een taken from a species of vault in one of the ionses, and forwarded to Yale College by Prof. Baldwin. In a future letter I will endeavor to rive you the result of a two days' sojourn in one of these ruined cities. Just now you will be of these funes dates, sats now you will be more interested in the silver and golden present than the pottery and stone past.

Our party, semi-sporting and semi-metallurgic, visited this locality on account of reports that Mother Earth's bosom here throbbed with A 1 silver veins. The locality is marked on the map finished a year or two since by Government,

"QUARTZITE GROUP,"

"QUARTZITE GROUP,"
from the immense outcrop of quartz-veins that come to the surface in a space about two miles square. Said a scientific balance-wheel of the party, "Where this outcrop occurs so as to be noted by the Government Surveyors, there should naturally be the companion of quartz,—mineral." The locality was reached by a lately-discovered and easily-traversed canon, which opens an eight-mile trail directly on to the Silverton toll-road. A number of scientific men have been here, and directed the full focus of their glasses upon the subject, and, if they and the bearded miners may be believed, the Needle District is destined to be THE WONDER OF COLORADO.

THE WONDER OF COLORADO.

As an amateur, your correspondent's opinion may be anything but infallible; and yet, in the last and this vear's wanderings, I have seen many of the mining districts. But these lodes seem to be marvels in their way. The veins run over Mts. Bullion, Galena, and McAuley, as plainly and widely defined as wagon-roads. I have walked for a thousand feet on crevices of solid mineral a foot in width, and seen one, which had been dug lato thirteen feet, display sidewalls as smooth as those of a room, and the mineral witen to twenty-eight inches. The assays of these large lodes are not high, being on the surface from \$20 to \$50; but pieces are taken out running, in the case of one assay by Prof. Andrews, of the United States Mint, \$2,300. The scientific greitry tell me that the first-mentioned assays are high for such large bodies of surface ore; and that the fissure-veins increase the assay every foot, and are remarkable in their walls and regularity und uniform increase of mineral. They seem to indore the record of the Government Surveyors, that this is the GREAT QUARTZ-BULGE OF THE COUNTEY, from which veins radiate. These same Government Surveyors have sembastized their views by

GREAT QUARTZ-BULGE OF THE COUNTEY, from which veins radiate. These same Government Surveyors have emphasized their views by staking some very captivating veins at the moment they stumbled into the district. As some of these locations, notwithstanding work done, nave been already jumped, there may be war between the Government circles and squatters yet. The mineral found here is argentiferous galena, gray copper, some hismuth silver, and some metallic silver.

The railroad is staked along the Animas River within eight miles, and the miners are talking of building a wagon-road, at a cost of \$500, down to the grade.

Our party has found, all through the San Juan, a movement which betokens some big stir,—

which is being prepared for the outside world by what are known as heavy mining men. Quiet old Californians are picking up, with as little

ville miner, our party met at Silverton two da aro. He neid, as you have doubtless bean \$150,000 for a half-interest in one lode, and ha partly purchased two or three more. His machinery is now on the way. His faith seem to be of a very earnest character, as he exclaimed emphatically, standing on the hotel-porch, "I tell you, gentlemon, the San Juan is destined to be the

BIGGEST MINING CAMP IN THE WORLD." BIGGEST MINING CAMP IN THE WORLD."

As I feel that I have now done my duty, and reported on the all-prevailing topic of silver, I will devote my next letter to the ruins of the Animas, and to those who seek sammer-health from the rod and gun. Meanwhile, if any of your readers wish to reach this what seems to be wonderful silver-field, they can do so in four days.—coming by rail to Alamosa, staze to Silverton, and horseback down the toll-road thirteen miles, and eight miles then of good horse-trail.

W.

FORCED LOANS.

Unconstitutionality of Irredeemable Gree backs Issued in Time of Peace. For more than half a decade the Democrat party of Ohio have been seeking for some effective battle cry. With that genius for making mistakes which has of late years characteriz the party, they took up the call for "more money," meaning new issues of greenbacks by the General Government. After they had twice been beaten upon that issue they abandoned its open advocacy, and since the resumption of specie-payments the futility of the inflation idea has become apparent even to the most insensate. They have, therefore shifted ground a little, and raised a new slogan which appeals to the prejudices of the masses against corporations. They now demand the withdrawal of National-bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks, hoping no

and the substitution of greenbacks, hoping not only to carry the election, but also drive in an opening wedge which shall clear the way for inflation, with all that it implies. They know well that if the flood-gates be raised to let out \$300.000,000 of greenbacks, the barriers to further issues will be swept away.

Aside from the inexpediency of substituting greenbacks for the bank notes, there is a fatal objection to such a course, which is, that such new issues would be unconstitutional unless deprived of the legal-tender quality.

A flood of lightlist throws upon the question of the power of the General Government to make its notes a legal-tender by the debates in the Constitutional Convention and other contemporary documents. The first draft or the Constitution contained a provision that Congress should have power "to borrow money and small bills, on the credit of the United States."

When this clause came up for discussion in the Convention Mr. Morris moved to strike out the words "and emit bills on the credit of the United States."

nited States. Mr. Madison said: "Will it not be sufficient Mr. Madison said: "Will it not be sufficient to prohibit the making them a tender f. This will remove the temptation to emit them with unjust views; and promissory notes in that shape may, in some emergencies, be best."

Mr. Morris said: "Striking out the words will leave room still for notes of a responsible minister, which will do all the good without the mischief. The moneyed interest will oppose nischief. The moneyed interest will oppose the plan of Government if paper emissions be not prohibited."

not prohibited."

Mr. Gorbam was for striking out wilhout in-

Mr. Gorham was for striking out wilhout inserting any prohibition. If the words stand they may suggest and lead to the measure.

Mr. Mason had doubts on the subject. Congress, he thought, would not have the power unless it were expressed. Though he had mortal hatred to paper money, yet, as he could not foresee all emergencies, he was unwilling to tie the hands of the Legislature.

Mr. Elisworth said he "thought this a favorable moment to shut and bar the door against paper money. The mischiefs which had been made were now fresh in the public mind, and had exceted the disgust of all the respectable part of America. By withholding the power from the new Government, more friends of influence would be gained to it than by almost anything else. Paper money can in no case be necessary. Give the Government credit and other resources will offer. The power may do harm, never good.?

Mr. Wilson said: "It will have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States to remove the poasibility of paper money. The expedient can never succeed whilst its mischlets are remembered; and, as long as it can be resorted to, it will be a bar to other resources."

Mr. Butler remarked "that paper was a legal-tender in no country in Europe. He was for disarming the Government of such a power."

Mr. Read said "the words, if not struck out, seould be as a arming as the mark of the beast in Revelation."

Revelation."

Mr. Langdon preferred to reject the whole plan rather than retain the three words, "and emit bills."

On the motion for striking out, all the States

On the motion for striking out, all the States but two voted ave.

Mr. Madison, who also voted to strike out the words, did so because he thought striking out the words would not disable the Government from the use of public notes so far as they could be safe and proper; but would cut off the pretext for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a tender either for public or private debts.

making the bills a tender either for public of yate debts.

These extracts show very clearly that the founders of the Constitution intended to "shut and bar the door" against all issues of legal-tender notes by the United States. They struck out from the first draft of the Constitution a clause designed to grant that power, and thus, as representatives of the various States, they refused to give to Congress the right to issue refused to give to Congress the right to issue paper mobey.

It will be remembered also that another clause of the Constitution forbids the States to emit bills of credit or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Luther Martin, who was a delegate to the Federal Convention from the State of Maryland, voted against this restriction upon the States, and in a letter addressed to the Maryland Legislature be thus give his research for this wote. "By the

tion upon the States, and in a letter addressed to the Maryland Legislature he thus gives his reasons for this vote: "By the terth section every State is prohibited from emitting uills of credit. As it was reported by the Committee of Detail, the States were only prohibited from emitting them without the consent of Congress; but the Convention was so smitten with the paper money dread that they insisted the prohibition should be absolute. It was my opinion that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that, as we had not given an authority to the General Government for that varpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States."

We know that the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the legal-tender acts, but their decision is limited to the war issue of greenbacks, and would not support the legality of any new issue. Throughout the whole arrument of Judge Strong runs an apology for the ground he takes. He was greatly impressed with the far-reaching consequences of declaring the paper which had circulated in such large amounts and for so long a time to be without residitive as a tender. In other words, his mind.

with the far-reaching consequences of declaring the paper which had circulated in such large amounts and for so long a time to be without validity as a tender. In other words, his mind was influenced by the magnitude of the evil consequences which he thought would follow a contrary decision in unsettling values. Judge Brädler expressly limited the right of Congress to make paper a legal-tender to cocasions of great emergency, such as war, or some other overpowering necessity.

If the Ohio Democrats were true Democrats, we would turn to them before all others to aid us in fighting against the emission of new greenbacks, for it has always been the cardinal principle of the Democracy that the General Government possessed only such powers as were expressly granted to it by the States, and none other; and the Democracy have until late years always professed to be greatly shocked by the decision of the Supreme Court upon the legal-tender acts. The course of the Democracy of Ohio on this question proves their dishonesty more than any other one thing. What a mockery it is for a party, which professes to be strict constructionists of the Constitution, in the same breath to deny to Congress a power which has been given to it in express terms, viz.: the right of regulating the elections of Congressmen; and to assert that Congress may exercise another power which the Federal Convention refused to grant, and which they thought had been guarded against beyond the possibility of a doubt. These two grounds upon which the Democratic party in Ohio has planted itself, and upon which it asks for the votes of the peonle, do not consist with each other, and there are few things in the history of the barty more disgraceful than this exhibition of disingenuousness.

How the Oil Crossed the Hills, Correspondence of Clinton Democrat.

John Ward, one of the watchmen on duty during the filling of the new oil-pipe line, gives the followin, account of what he saw. The line crosses Hiner's kun, or its head-waters, at a place called McClure's Springs. Here there is quite a bollow or depression in the ground. From this place to the residence of Mr. Holding, some six miles beyond, there is a gradual rise; this the oil had to climb after passing the hollow at the spring. I was told to watch well this hollow, as the oil had ascended the Kettle-Creek Mountain, and was coming. I repaired to the hollow, and lay some hours there when I heard a some like a heavy wind, and presently heard the oil gurgling past. I waited some time. There was no leakage, and all seemed perfect.

some two miles when I received a dispatch to watch well the hollow and not to leave it for some time, so I hastened back. Imagine my astonishment when I saw the place I had felt such a shor; time before so tame, now hissing at 10,000 points. Jets of cil were fiving twenty feet high, and hundreds of barrels flowing down Hiner's Run, never to see a market.

I thought the pide was gone up, sure. At first I was afraid to approach it, but soon grew valiant, and with calking chisel I set to work to stop the leak. I made poor headway. It was a dark night, and I dared have no light. I had taken off my coat, the whitzing oil carried away my hat, and I very soon became thoroughly drenched with off. My pockets and my lair and eyes were full, and if I was not then an oil man, I would like to know what constitutes one. I at length grew sick, and supposed I would have to give up, and all would be lost, when all at once the whitzing stopped, and, instead of an out-pressure. I could hear an in-drawing—a suction of air. I now realized the fact that the oil had all this time been climbing, the up-grade to Mr. Holding's, but was now on the descent for Pine Bottom Run. This caused a suction and relieved the hollow at the springs.

I again waited some time, when I received a dispatch to hasten to Haneyville, that the pipe was bursting. I procured a horse and went with all speed. When I arrived the people there were greatly excited. The pipe was throbbing and whitzing at every pore. McClure springs were nowhere. The oil was spouting from the pipe for miles. I made no attempt to calk. I knew from my experience at McClure's Springs that the oil bad reached and was climbing the high mountain below Pine Creek, but the pressure was so great that I feared every moment the pipes would burst.

Here was a force against which human power

was so great that I leared every moment the pipes would burst.

Here was a force against which human power was of no ayal, hence we only stood and looked on, when suddenly, as quick as thought, all commotion ceased, except a sucking in of air, and heard the oil pass rapidly along the pipe, and knew it had crossed over the mountain and was speeding its way to Williamsport, with no more mountains to climb, and that the oil line was an established fact.

THE RIVER COMMISSION.

Defects in the Appointment of Con-sions-First and Last Choice.

The first and last choice of the people of the Mississippi Valley for seventh man on the River Improvement Commission was Capt. John Cow-don, whose only disqualification consisted in the fact that he had no Eads ⁵jetty scheme on hand on which to ride into fame, with the unwhole some eulogies of the New Orleans press so said of Capt. Cowdon, he is honest and practical and his friends and supporters defy anybody to prove that his schemes ment are impracticable, or are the least tainted with any effort to obtain money from penses for such improvements as suggested by nm. Eads gets between \$10,000,000 and \$15, 000,000, and a perpetual pension thereafter for his jettles. Cowdon asks no money to put the Barataris Canal through, nor does he ask the Government to pay him a dollar for his plan of improving the Mississippi River until satisfied by experiment that it will work.

satisfied by experiment that it will work.

A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

Forney's Washington Sunday Chronicle says:
The composition of the Commission just appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to examine the Mississippi River and report to Congress the best plan for its improvement, has the appearance of a one-sided affair, and it is safe to assume that the end of its labor will so prove. Capt. Eads, who has been drawing millions out of the Treasury for a doubtful experiment with jetties, which hundreds of practical men along the river are ready to prove is a humbug as far as the system has been tried—there being at no time the depth of water at the mouth of the river certified to by army engineers—is given a very prominent position on the Commission. Maj. Suter, of the United States Engineer Corps, another member, is also committed to the same system, having recommended that it be adopted at a cost of \$70,000,000. Maj. Comstock and Prof. Mitchell, also of this new Board, favored jettles at the South Pass of the river, while Col. T. A. Gilmore is on record for both jettles and levees, and it is safe to say that B. Morgan Harrod, Civil Engineer of Louisiana, will follow in the track of these same gentlemen. With a Commission made up of engineers committed to two pet plans which have already cost the Government millions of money without accomplishing any practical or permanent results, excepting failures, what chance is there for the Mississippi River being improved for the benefit of commerce? The "outles" system, which is both common aense as well as based upon the soundest principles of hydraulics, will never find a hearing from a Commission composed and created as much to prevent this as it is to decide finally in favor of levees and jettles. This is manifest in the pains that were A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR. composed and created as much to prevent this as it is to decide finally in favor of levees and jettles. This is manifest in the pains that were taken to keep the author and projector of the "outlets"—Capt. John Cowdon—from being appointed a member of this Board, to which he was as much entitled as any man on it. There can be no excuse on the part of the President that he was not informed of the claims of Mr. Cowdon, or that he did not have personal evidence to that effect. Although he made no application himself, yet some of the best and most reliable citizens along the Valley of the Mississippi, including members of both Houses of Congress, strongivurged his appointment, but he was left out, and we venture the prediction that this one fact will do as much to discredit the conclusions of these engineers as hundreds of others that will be exposed before their labors are finished. If the Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Memphis papers express the public sentiment, which we believe they do, these gentlemen will have a hard road to travel the moment they attempt to exclude a bearing for other plans than those to which they are committed, and that the people will never rest satisfied until they are abandoned.

The Programme of the Late Prince to Get

to which they are committed, and that the people will never rest satisfied until they are abandoned.

The Programme of the Late Prince to Get Himself Talked About.

M. Jules Amigues, one of the most confidential friends of the Bouspartist family, writes in the Petit Caporal the Iollowing account of an interview with the lamented Prince at Chiselhurst: "One day I said to him that to discelhurst: "One day I said to him that to discelhurst: "One day I said to him that to discelhurst: "One day I said to him that to discelhurst: "What means!" he inquired. "Go and show yourself in France," I said, "if only for a few days. "Yes," he answered with animation, "I should enjoy seeing France again; but, alas! I cannot." "Why not!" I replied. "There is no proscription against you." "I know that," said he, smiling, "but I am the son of the Emperor, and I can only go to France to reign." "Be it so. I don't ask your Imperial Highneas to return to France, but only to come to Paris for a few days." "But why! I don't want to torment that poor Government for nothing. There must be some sufficient occasion." "Well, but your drawing lots for service in the army is precisely that occasion." The Prince reflected a moment, and said: "I don't what do you mean, Monseigneur?" "You see, my dear Amigues, the Emperor, my father, was wont to say: 'This people is good,' and I think with him, though possibly he was better than his people; but you will admit that there are many roughs and scamps in all crowds." "No doubt, Monseigneur, and I remember seeing a good lot on Sept. 4." "Well, there might be a crowd to see me pass." "Certainly, Monseigneur, and I we should not be sorry at all. If the Emperor, your father, out of his excessive goodness and greatness of soul had not too much diseased to resent injuries, your Imperial Highness and I should not at this moment be strolling under these Chiselhurst trees." The Prince reflected a moment, and then said in a very solemu tone, "No. I am not yet in a sufficiently calin temper. We will talk of this

Washing George Washington,

Philadsiphia Record, July 9.

Gerge Washington has stpod for many years in solemn silence in front out undependence hall keeping watch over Benjami. Franklin's novel printing-press and other choice relies safely garbered within the walls of the sacred building, where the old bell first rang out the peals which proclaimed liberty to the New World. Through quampier's heat and winter's cold and pelting storms and holwing blasts the faithful sentinel has remained in dogged silence at his post, never once complaining or seeking shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Like many another veteran who, however, has endured less exposure in the discharge of duty, George was beginning to present a would appearance from the accumulation of dust and dirt which had been ground into his hair and eyes and the folds of his garments during the years of his faithful service, and so Commissioner of City Property Dixey, in the goodness of his soul, concluded last week that he would treat the venerable soldier to a

cordingly, the services of red, and with brush, thusiastic and misgnided patriot threates orts of exposures and denunciations the hewards of the heartless being were thus deliperately disfiguring the consavior. But Mr. Dixey says there have a cids used in cleaning the figure since erected. The stains on it are only such a been produced by the action of the atme and the effects of drifting dust. The Quistoner has contracted with a marblem cleaning the statue with the chiesl. To course, as a delicate piece of work, and reare skill. The workmen who will give to a new nose and carve out for him a fresh employed constantly in cleaning stam cometeries, and many of these pieces a more finely wrought than that in front of more finely wrought than that in front of le

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